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LAST EDITION

PAPERS SHOW HOW THE KAISER URGED AUSTRIA INTO WAR

Dr. Muehlon's Memorandum
Tells of Interview With Aus-
trians Prior to Serbian Ultima-
tum—Trip North a Blind

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the memorandum by Dr. Muehlon, a former Krupp director, now resident in Switzerland, to which the Vice-Chancellor referred in the Reichstag Main Committee in connection with the Lichnowsky memorandum. The document is apparently undated and reports the writer's conversation with Dr. Helfferich, then director of the Deutsche Bank, in the middle of July, 1914.

Dr. Helfferich excused the Deutsche Bank's negative attitude toward certain large transactions in Bulgaria and Turkey in which Krupp had interests, on the ground that the political situation was very menacing. The Austrians, he said, had just conferred with the Kaiser and in a week's time Vienna would send a severe ultimatum to Serbia, leaving a very short interval for a reply.

The Kaiser had expressed his decided approval, and undertaken to regard the conflict as an internal affair between the two countries concerned, and to permit no outside interference. If Russia mobilized, he would too, but in his case mobilization would mean immediate war.

Dr. Helfferich agreed that this looked like a world war, but thought that France and Russia might reconsider the matter.

With Dr. Helfferich's permission, Dr. Muehlon reported the conversation to Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who expressed concern at Dr. Helfferich's possession of such information and added that he had lately seen the Kaiser, who had told him of the conversation with the Austrians and its result, describing the matter as so secret that Herr Krupp had not dared to inform his own directors. The Kaiser had insisted that he would declare war if Russia mobilized and that this time he would not turn back.

On the very day intimated, the Austrian ultimatum appeared and Dr. Helfferich told Dr. Muehlon that the Kaiser had purposely arranged his northern cruise, as usual, as a blind, and the Deutsche Bank had already arranged for all eventualities.

Dr. Muehlon considers that the only explanation of the German Government's declarations that Austria acted alone was that the Kaiser tied himself down without consulting the Government and that the Germans took care not to agree to the actual text of the ultimatum. Dr. Krupp von Bohlen also disapproved this procedure and remonstrated with Herr von Jagow, who said he had had nothing to do with the text of the ultimatum and that when he was called in the Kaiser had so committed himself that it was too late for the ordinary diplomatic procedure.

Prince to Be Prosecuted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—German papers state that Prince Lichnowsky is to be prosecuted for violating official secrecy, and acting against orders.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER SAILS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—W. F. L. C. van Rappard, who was recently succeeded as Minister from The Netherlands to the United States by Augustus Phillips, has sailed for Holland on a Dutch steamer.

COL. ROOSEVELT STOPS IN BOSTON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who stopped here today on his way back from Maine, where he spoke to the Republicans on Thursday, visited personal friends and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, where he also saw a new grandchild. During the forenoon he remained at the house of William Sturgis Bigelow on Beacon Street, where he received a few callers and later went on a short automobile ride through Cambridge and Brookline.

To interviewers he said he had little to add to his speech on the war situation in the country and could only emphasize the imperative need of speedy and united action in furthering every war activity. Colonel Roosevelt expects to return to New York City either tomorrow afternoon or Sunday.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRAFT CAUSES RIOT

Crowd Attacks Police Station
in Quebec—Mayor Refuses to
Call in the Military—No Ar-
rests So Far Have Been Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Ill feeling which is said to have been brewing for some time past against federal detectives in this city, who have charge of rounding up draftees, came to a climax on Wednesday night when two of the detectives, Leon Belanger and Major Evanturel, the assistant inspector, entered a roller rink in search of young men who have failed to line up to the provisions of the Military Service Act. As a result Belanger has been severely injured. The two detectives accosted a young man in the rink named Mercier, and asked him to produce his exemption papers. Mercier replied that he had not the documents with him, but he had them at home. His plea for leave to go home and get them was unavailing, and he was handed over to two soldiers and taken to No. 3 police station, the two detectives following in the rear.

A few of Mercier's friends objected to the treatment and a crowd, small at first, but numbering more than 5000 later, soon collected and proceeded to wreck the police station.

Chief of Police Trudel, seeing that his men were vastly outnumbered, rang in a fire alarm in the hope that the crowd would disperse when powerful streams of water were played on them, but as the firemen arrived on the scene they were not permitted to couple the hose to the hydrant and they returned to their stations. The police chief sent in a call to the military authorities for assistance, but was told that an order from the Mayor would have to be procured. General Landry, overseas command, fifth military district, got in communication with Mayor Lavigne, and the latter went to the scene of action accompanied by several of the city aldermen to see if a military guard would be necessary. The Mayor, in front of the wrecked station, appealed to the crowd, assuring them that the detectives had left the building, but his efforts also were in vain. However, seeing that the only damage being done was to the police station and considering that no real rioting was going on outside, Mr. Lavigne telephoned General Landry to the effect that it would not be necessary to call out the militia.

Shortly after midnight Belanger was finally located and chased to the street, and injured as already mentioned. What became of Major Evanturel is not known, but it is thought he made his escape early. No arrests have, so far, been made.

DR. KARL MUCK AT WAR OPENING

Current Comment When Boston
Symphony Orchestra Con-
ductor Returned From Ger-
many Called Him Patriot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In connection with the arrest of Dr. Karl Muck under the enemy alien proclamation of President Wilson, it may be recalled that certain news comment was published in Boston in October, 1914, relative to the Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor's return from Germany. This comment, which seems, in part, at least, to have had the sanction of the Symphony Orchestra management, was printed the day after the conductor reached Boston to assume the direction of the concerts of 1914-15. Excerpts from an account of the conductor's arrival which appeared in a Boston newspaper are as follows:

"Dr. Muck came directly from Berlin, where he had spent the greater part of the time since he left Bayreuth in the middle of August. Shortly before sailing he went to his summer home in Döbeln, in Southern Austria. When Germany ordered the mobilization of its army Saturday, Aug. 1, Dr. Muck was conducting the second performance of 'Parsifal' in Bayreuth. Up to the very beginning of the performance there was much doubt whether it could be given, but finally word came that none of the members of the orchestra need leave Bayreuth before the end of the performance. A good part of the orchestra was in the army within 24 hours."

"Dr. Muck expressed himself as being unwilling to discuss the war. An intense patriot and an absolute believer in his country, he naturally feels very deeply on the subject. He is bitterly disappointed that he is unable to serve Germany in some capacity."

"It was through Dr. Muck's efforts that nearly all of the younger Germans from their military duty and were able to return to their work here in Boston. There were, however, several musicians whom he had engaged to fill vacancies in the orchestra who have been unable to come because of being in the army. These places have been filled satisfactorily and there will be no lessening of the artistic value of the orchestra."

Legal aid was secured on Thursday for Dr. Muck, the attorney being Cliff Rogers Clapp, one of the counsel for Maj. Henry L. Higginson, founder of the orchestra.

After a conference with Dr. Muck at the jail in Cambridge, Mr. Clapp said that he did not intend to appear in any criminal proceedings, except possibly to go over what evidence might be submitted by Dr. Muck to support the contention that he has not been active in the German cause.

Musicians Put Under Bonds

Three Men in Ohio Theater Refused
to Play American Anthem

TOLEDO, O.—Three musicians in a motion-picture theater have been placed under bond of \$1500 each for the term of the war. When the United States flag was displayed in the theater a few days ago, they refused to play the "Star-Spangled Banner," and played a ragtime instead. They are Henry Weisgraber, Hungarian, orchestra leader; Otto Fechner, German violinist; and Alfred Buhrens, German flute player.

After giving bonds as ordered by the Department of Justice, the musicians were released with warning that any repetition of the offense would result in their immediate internment.

German Officer Arrested

Naval Lieutenant Haack, Son of Port
Captain of Hamburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lieut. John Max Ludwig Haack, son of the senior port captain of Hamburg and an officer in the German Navy, has been arrested here and will be interned for the remainder of the war, according to Charles G. Halliday, Assistant United States Attorney. Haack was in the Straits Settlements at the outbreak of the war and is said to have reported for duty at the German Consulate at Portland, Ore., later entering the employment of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland. According to the federal authorities, he recently made an attempt to escape to Sweden by means of a passport secured from a Swede.

Arrests in Railway Plant

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Nine Germans have been arrested in the machine shops of the Erie Railroad and taken to New York in the custody of federal authorities.

CAUCASUS FAVORS PEACE WITH TURKEY

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Caucasus Diet, after proclaiming the independence of the country, has approved the basis of a separate peace agreement with Turkey, a Petrograd report says. The agreement is said to provide autonomy for Armenia and reestablishment of the frontiers as they were before the war.

KURDS URGED TO HARASS RUSSIANS

LONDON, England—Kurdish tribesmen, who have been urged repeatedly by the Turks in their campaigns against the Armenians, are urged to take advantage of the situation in Asia Minor and attack the withdrawing Russian troops. In a document which has come into the possession of the British War Office, the document is an order from Major Druffel, a German staff officer with the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, to the Turkish commanders of the Persian front, and is as follows:

"Communicate discreetly to the Kurdish chiefs that, according to an army order received by me, they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by continuing their robberies and ambushes in spite of the armistice."

"The withdrawal of the Russians is to be as costly to them as possible. Explain to the tribes the precarious position of the Russians, and tell them how easy success will be. Their withdrawal from Persia is imminent, and whilst it is in progress, the greatest possible loss must be inflicted on them."

"In fact, the armistice should make no difference whatever to their actions."

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR CONVICTED MAN

Mr. Wilson Telegraphs to Cali-
fornia Governor a Request for
Executive Clemency in the
Case of Thomas J. Mooney

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—President Wilson has telegraphed Gov. William D. Stephens of California, asking executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, now under sentence of execution with a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a Preparedness Day parade July 22, 1916, which caused 10 fatalities and injured 40 other persons.

Prisoner's View

Mooney Thinks President Has Seen
Evidence of Innocence

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"I am confident that the special mediation commission has presented conclusive evidence to President Wilson of my innocence, and his action in urging upon Governor Stephens that I be pardoned is a natural result," said Thomas J. Mooney today in his cell at the county jail.

"The President wished my guilt or innocence established by the court, and I feel that he wants me pardoned on this particular charge in order that I may be given a just trial on one of the other murder charges pending against me."

Eight other murder charges stand against him in connection with the bomb explosion.

New Trial Was Refused

Commission Had Reported That Fair-
ness Called for One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When President Wilson sent his Labor Mediation Commission West several months ago to look into numerous labor disturbances, which were threatening the Government's war production program, it was specially charged to look into the Mooney case and make a report. The commission reported conclusions that the Mooney case had become so involved with the issues of the bitter contest between capital and labor in San Francisco that he should have a new trial.

About the same time the Bolshevik disturbances reached their height in Russia and all the influence of the United States was being exerted to preserve the new democracy. Russian agitators of the Lenin and Trotsky type, opposing the efforts of the United States, were using the Mooney case as one of their chief arguments to make the Russian people believe that the pleadings of the United States for the cause of democracy were insincere. They declared in their public speeches that the Mooney case was an example of autocratic government in this country, and the commission reported to the President that the effects of the case had become world-wide among the workers.

"The feeling of disquietude aroused by the case must be healed," the commission reported to the President, "for, if unchecked, it impairs the faith that our democracy protects the lowliest and even the unworthy against false accusations. War is fought with moral as well as material resources."

It is well known that practically all the prominent labor leaders upon whom the President has been calling for labor's cooperation in the war have been asking him to intervene for the relief of Mooney, and many of the Administration's advisers have seen favoring such a step.

After receiving the report of the commission, President Wilson wrote Governor Stephens, urging a new trial. The highest court of California recently refused it.

As the whole matter was one of judicial process within the State of California, over which the Federal Government had no control, only one course remained and that was to appeal to Governor Stephens to grant executive clemency.

BRITISH RETREAT PLANNED LONG AGO

Major-General Bell Tells Senate
Committee That He Knew of
It Before Leaving Paris—Says
Allied Line Cannot Be Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying today before the Military Committee of the Senate, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell submitted information concerning conditions on the western front, based on his own personal experience,



The battle area in France

Between Hainvillers and Pont l'Evêque the French forces in a counter-attack have driven the Germans back to a depth of two miles.

he having but recently arrived from France.

General Bell gave it as his opinion that the German forces cannot break through the British and French lines. The Allies, he said, were not taken unawares, but were fully prepared for the huge offensive launched by the Germans a few days ago. That the British would retreat, he said, was known to himself before he left Paris. This retreat, General Bell assured the committee, did not indicate in any way a weakening in the British and French armies. It was part of a prearranged plan, systematically organized and carried out according to strategic plans of the general staff.

"The morale of the Allies was and is excellent," General Bell asserted with positive assurance.

Allies Knew German Plans

General Bell Declares Also Retreat
Is All Over Now

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell was called by the Senate Military Committee to inform the members regarding conditions on the battle fields. He said the German generals recently were quoted as saying two months' preparations were necessary for the present drive.

"I don't doubt but that it might have taken longer," he declared.

There has been an impression, he added, that the Allies were partly ignorant of German plans. This, however, he said was not the case. He stated further that he had been informed confidentially of the Allies' preparations to face the Germans.

"But should that go into the record?" asked Chairman Chamberlain.

"That's all right, it's all over now," said the General.

General Bell explained some of the means used by a modern army to detect gunfire, and gave assurance that General Pershing was doing everything in the way of establishing schools back of the American lines, in order to train his men in the use of such methods.

That the most advanced trench is never held in times of a serious attack was explained by General Bell, who said that they are principally used for lookout purposes.

Major General Bell said that, so far as he knew, Pershing's command was fully equipped.

"I think there has been some misapprehension concerning certain equipment," he said. "At the beginning of our entrance into the war, the French Government agreed to furnish certain field artillery and since then they have furnished certain other equipment by agreement." There was a shortage of horses at first, and later there was a need for motor trucks, but the shortages have been met.

The highest praise of the American morale in France was given by General Bell. The closer to the front-line trenches, the greater the morale, he said, adding that the only pessimism he heard while at the front came from non-combatant military men back of the front-line trenches.

(Continued on page two, column five)

RUMANIA ASKED TO GIVE UP OIL FIELDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department advises today that Germany has demanded that Rumania turn over all her valuable oil fields to a German controlled corporation.

A summary of the German terms received by the department says: "It is scarcely necessary to draw attention to the fact that the conditions are monstrous. Rumania finds herself deprived of the greater part of her natural wealth for the benefit of a foreign State, and private individuals themselves are spoliated and their fortunes placed at the mercy of foreign societies. No State has ever been placed in the obligation of consenting to such a dismemberment of its sovereignty."

GENERAL PETAIN DRIVES A WEDGE INTO GERMAN LINE

Forces Germans Back to a Depth
of Two Miles Over Six-Mile
Front Southwest of Noyon—
German Attack in Arras Sector

The second week of the great battle opened, yesterday morning, with a heavy bombardment of the British lines, in the Arras sector, followed by an attack in force. Whether the object of the German high command was to drive in the English lines round the pillar of Arras, and so to facilitate a new advance against Amiens, or merely to distract the attention of the British, so as to obtain time to consolidate their gains further south, is not yet clear, and may not become so. The attack, whatever the intention, was entrusted to General Otto von Belos, who has seen service in Russia, in Serbia, and in Italy, and is accounted one of the two best army commanders in Germany, the other being General von Kethen, who commands the army corps in the Peronne sector, and who has been responsible for the successful advance in that sector; the advance, further south, at the joint of the Anglo-French lines, the command has been committed to another distinguished officer, General von Hutier.

Anyway on Thursday morning, after a furious bombardment, General von Belos flung forward his men in an attempt to batter down the British resistance at Arras, and so clear the road to Amiens. For, so long as "the pillar" stands, any advance upon Amiens must be fraught with considerable danger. All day the German waves rolled against the British lines, but only to be rolled back with the usual murderous losses.

Meantime the army of Versailles, the special reserve army composed of some 800,000 men, from all the allied countries, and commanded by General Foch, is declared to be ready to strike. And there is just this much justification for taking the statement seriously, that, in its general outlines, it has been fathered by Monsieur Clemenceau. Otherwise all such statements are best received with the utmost caution, for the all-sufficient reason that, in the very nature of things, such information is usually guarded with the utmost secrecy.

Anyway on Thursday the General Petain attacked in force to the immediate southwest of Noyon between the villages of Hainvillers and Pont l'Evêque. It is here that the most acute angle is formed in the section of the line commanded by General von Hutier, in the Crown Prince's army group. The new German line, passing east from the town of Montdidier, runs through the village of Hainvillers, and so to Pont l'Evêque, a mile and a half south of Noyon, on the Oise. It is the sharp east salient presented to General Petain, and into it by a furious counter-attack he drove a French wedge to a depth of two miles along a six-mile front. Whether it is here that it is intended to deliver a counter-attack or not, still remains to be proved. At present there is simply an indication that this may be the plan.

Air Fighting Continues

LONDON, England (Friday)—The continuance of fierce air fighting in the battle area is shown by the report of aerial operations issued last night, which says that on Wednesday 24 German machines were brought down in air fighting and seven were driven down out of control. Nineteen British machines are missing. The statement says:

"Low flying was again carried out Wednesday by large bodies of our airplanes, while our infantry machines continued their work, reporting the position on our battle line. Over 30 tons of bombs were dropped and a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition were fired from a height that insured accuracy on different targets."

The following official statement has been issued on French aerial operations:

"On March 23 one of our groups of escadrilles carried out 125 patrols and 120 reconnoitering missions in the region of St. Quentin, Ham, La Fere and Noyon. More than 50,000 kilos of projectiles were dropped from March 22 to 26 on convoys, trains and enemy troop concentrations, which suffered heavy losses.

"Descending at times to within about 60 feet above the earth, our pilots attacked with machine guns enemy contingents, firing thousands of cartridges. Forty-two German airplanes and six captive balloons were brought down."

German Massed Attacks Constant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Some idea of the intensity of the fighting in the face of the German offensive is found in the fact that on the quietest day the massed German attacks were constant and continuous all along the front, though perhaps they were not pushed with the usual tenacity.

As anticipated, the Germans intensified their attacks at Arras, forcing the British back to battle positions, where, however, they stand.

The Allies' tenacity has apparently compelled the abandonment or postponement of German schemes elsewhere on the western front so as to

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secure troops for the sacrifice before Amiens.

Remembering the cardinal fact that the opposing forces in the west are relatively equal, and that the Allies' reserves have not yet been drawn into the struggle, the Germans will obviously be in a desperate plight if they fall now in securing a decision. Hence the intensity of their effort yesterday and probably today.

The battle line sways more on the southern flank than in the north, the Germans thrusting to the important junction point of Montdidier, and the French countering further south with a thrust eastward of two miles on several miles of front.

In the north seven divisions attacked south of the Scarpe, toward Arras, and the Wancourt sector had to be relinquished. Buquoy keeps changing hands, but generally this heavy attack has failed meantime.

In the Ancre-Somme angle and south of the Somme the Germans made some advance and the British line therefore runs from the western outskirts of Albert, via Moflancourt, Hamel, Vrely, Warvillers and Arrivillers to the junction with the French, whose line bulges west round Montdidier and thence back to Noyon.

Turkish Force Captured

LONDON, England (Friday)—The entire Turkish force in the Hitt area, in Mesopotamia, has been captured or destroyed by the British, the war office announces. Three thousand prisoners were taken.

The statement follows: "On March 26, a highly successful operation was carried out by our troops operating on the Euphrates northwest of Hitt, which resulted in the capture or destruction of virtually the entire Turkish force in that area. Early in the morning our columns advanced to attack the Turkish positions about Khan-Baghdadi, 22 miles northwest of Hitt. Our cavalry made a wide movement around the Turkish positions to Aleppo, in the rear of the enemy. By nightfall the enemy's main positions north of Khan-Baghdadi had been carried by assault.

"The main body of the enemy, attempting to break to the northwest, was intercepted by our cavalry and repulsed with heavy loss. "So far it has been reported that 3000 prisoners have been taken, including a divisional commander, two regimental commanders and about 200 other Turkish officers, one German officer and a few German non-commissioned officers. In addition, 10 guns, 2000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals and a quantity of other booty have been taken.

"Pursuit of the remaining fugitives has already been carried beyond Hadiah, 45 miles northwest of Hitt. "Our casualties were very slight."

Tribute to British Valor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin pays this tribute to the bravery of the British troops in France:

"The British soldier defended himself heroically. His batteries fired until our riflemen overpowered the men serving the guns. His infantry stood their ground firmly and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Not only was every fortified base and every trench and every railway embankment defended with the greatest stubbornness, but Britain's brave mercenaries even nestled in the last crumbling places.

"But all this bravery only contributed to increase the enemy's losses. Truly our opponent has not made victory easy for our troops. The enemy battalions immediately assembled for counter-thrusts wherever an opportunity appeared feasible. Even the cavalry threw themselves in resolute onslaughts against our storming battalions to prevent them from breaking through, but all in vain."

Allied Position Improves

PARIS, France (Friday)—Marcel Sembat, former Minister of Public Works, in L'Hour writes:

"The situation is improving for us, and improving rapidly. The German attack in the Montdidier region is likely to prove a formidable failure. Toward Amiens, which is the real objective of the Germans, their attacks are meeting with a stubborn defense. They must have Amiens to cut off the British. They must reach the sea to attempt an enveloping movement. Nothing will be spared to defend Amiens to the last."

German Paper on War

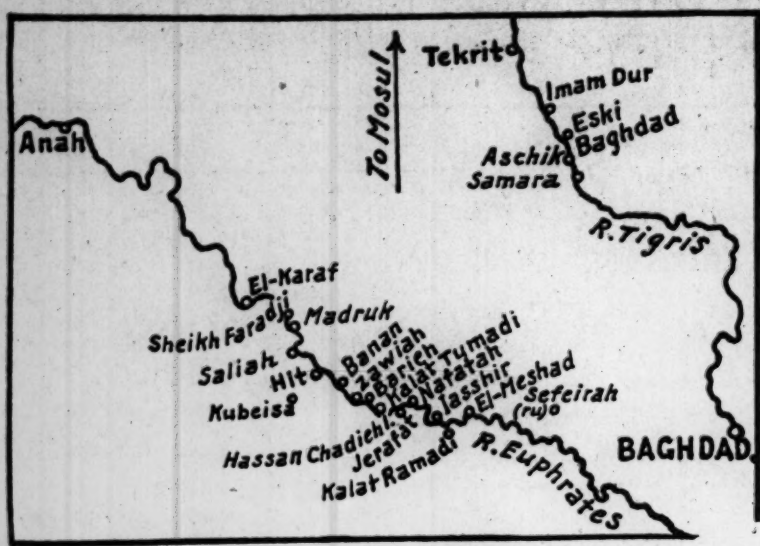
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German supreme command is about to deliver a new and mighty blow on another part of the front, which will "tear a new hole in the all-pierced enemy ring," the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares.

Austrians Massing on Italian Front

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Embassy has been advised by cable here from Rome that 40 new Austrian divisions have been distributed along the Italian front, and this activity has convinced Italian military men that the battle in France will not prevent an offensive against Italy.

"That the battle in France will not prevent the Austrian offensive against Italy," said the message, "is the opinion of competent military men of Italy. The Allies are also of this opinion, so much so that not one single man of the Franco-British forces in Italy has been withdrawn. This statement disposes of the assertion of the German communiqué that the British forces in Italy had been brought to the French front.

"In connection with the expected drive against Italy, it is said that at least 40 new Austrian divisions have been distributed along the Italian front. All available artillery has also been transferred from the Russian and Rumanian fronts to the Italian front. Italy, therefore, must be prepared for the coming blow, which the situation in France may have postponed, but



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The valley of the Euphrates

Successful British operation northwest of Hitt results in capture or destruction of virtually entire Turkish force in that area.

which must be met in the very near future."

Confidence in Triumph Stated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement Thursday night Major General March, acting chief of staff, assured the American people that there is no cause for alarm in the advances made by the Germans in the great battle now raging in Picardy, and expressed complete confidence in the triumph of the allied arms.

Bombardment of Paris Resumed

PARIS, France (Friday)—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"Enemy Being Held at All Points"

Service of the United Press Associations WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The enemy is being held at all points," was the dispatch from General Bliss read to the House Military Committee this morning by General March. General Bliss' report, read before the weekly joint War Department-House military conference, indicated that the situation, although still grave, is gradually assuming favorable shape for the Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The German official report made public on Thursday night reads:

"There were engagements on the Scarpe and on the Ancre. Between the Somme and the Aves, in the course of an attack, strongly defended villages were taken."

"Another War Office statement said:

"On the battlefield of Flanders the English again brought up divisions which they had brought up from other fronts. To the northwest of Bapaume, we drove the enemy back of the old crater positions in the direction of Buquoy and Hebuterne.

"The enemy fought with special stubbornness to retake Albert. Strong attacks accompanied by tanks broke down with sanguinary losses on the slopes of the hills to the west of the town.

"To the south of the Somme our divisions at many points broke their way through the old enemy positions and drove the British and French back into regions of France which have remained untouched by war since 1914.

"The victorious troops of the German Crown Prince have penetrated into the enemy positions to a depth of six kilometers in an uninterrupted attack from St. Quentin across the Somme. They pushed forward on Wednesday as far as Pierrepont and took possession of Montdidier.

"Our losses have been generally kept within normal limits although at some of the most vital points they were heavier. Out of every 100 wounded it is estimated that from 60 to 70 received slight injuries.

"On the Lorraine front artillery battles increased in violence. Captain Baron von Richthofen has achieved his seventy-first and seventy-second aerial victories."

LONDON, England (Friday)—

Today's official statement follows:

"Further strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon and evening at several points along the battlefield. North of the Somme our troops have maintained their positions and have gained ground in places by successful counter attacks. A number of prisoners and machine guns were captured by us in this fighting.

"The enemy again suffered exceedingly heavy casualties. His frequent attacks, which were pressed with great determination throughout the day, gained only our outpost lines, after several hours of severe hand-to-hand fighting. His reserves were then sent forward against our battle positions, and were everywhere thrown back with great loss. Our machine guns, artillery and rifle fire did great execution upon his ranks.

"South of the Somme also heavy and continuous fighting took place until late in the evening. Our troops, after maintaining their line all day in the face of repeated assaults by superior enemy forces, have withdrawn a short distance from their advanced positions."

The War Office issued a statement on Thursday night, which reads as follows:

"Heavy fighting occurred during the day along the whole British line from southeast of the Somme to northeast of Arras, a battle front of some 35 miles.

"This morning after an intense enemy bombardment and covered by a cloud of smoke, the enemy opened a fresh attack in great strength on a wide front south and north of the Scarpe. At the same time a series of partial attacks was delivered by him along our line southward to the Somme.

"In the new sector of battle east of Arras the enemy succeeded in forcing his way through our outpost line and

hard fighting has been proceeding all day in our battle positions. Here all the enemy's assaults have been repulsed with heavy loss to him. "Fierce fighting is still taking place south of the Scarpe.

"At Bouvillers, Moyenneville, Albainville, Buquoy and Puisseux our troops also have been repeatedly attacked and have beaten off a number of determined assaults. At Dernancourt the enemy succeeded in forcing his way for the second time into the village, but was driven out once more by our counter-attack, with the loss of many killed or taken prisoner.

"South of the Somme our troops have been fiercely engaged all day in the neighborhood of Arrivillers, Vrely and Hamel. Different localities have changed hands frequently in bitter fighting but our positions have been maintained. Heavy fighting continues in this sector also."

An earlier statement from the War Office said:

"This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on our defenses east of Arras, and an attack is developing in this sector.

"During the night the enemy succeeded in crossing the Somme, from the north, to the south near Chilly and consequently the left flank of our troops south of the Somme was compelled to fall back toward Hamel. From that place, the line runs through Lamotte-en-Santerre, Caix, Vrely and Warvillers.

"South of this the French were last night pressed back along the Roye-Breteil road, and the enemy entered Montdidier.

"From Warvillers the line runs through Arrivillers, Davescourt, Gratiibus and Mesnil-St. Georges to Hainvillers.

"Between the latter place and Pont l'Eveque, south of Noyon, the French this morning counter-attacked in force and with great dash drove back the enemy on a front of 10 kilometers to a depth of three kilometers. The French pressure on the enemy in this area continues.

"North of the Somme our line remains substantially the same as last night. Several attacks were made during the night in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Rossignol Wood and northwest of Puisseux. These were all repulsed.

"This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment north and south of the Scarpe River, and followed this by an attack opposite Arras with at least seven divisions. The enemy on this front penetrated our forward zone, and a fierce engagement took place in the battle zone.

"Our line here now runs from Arrivillers to Pampoux, Neuville le Vitasse and Boisseux and thence as before. The fighting here has been severe, and the enemy is reported to have lost very heavily."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement follows:

"The battle was continued violently yesterday evening and part of the night in the region of Montdidier notwithstanding repeated counter-attacks, the enemy was not able to eject the French from the villages which they captured yesterday. The French troops, following up their success, took possession of Mouchel after valiant fighting.

"In front of Plessier-de-Roye there has been violent fighting. All the German attacks against this village broke before the indomitable resistance of the French troops.

"Statements obtained from prisoners confirm reports that the losses suffered by the Germans, without bringing them success, are extremely heavy. The number of men found in the vicinity of Montdidier and near Plessier-de-Roye also confirm this statement.

"To the north of Montdidier, Franco-British troops continue victoriously to hold the Germans on the line along the Aves River and in front of Neuville-sirebernard, Neziere, Marcelcave and Hamel.

"Certain columns of German infantry and convoys, reported on the road between Laon and La Fere were brought under the fire of our long-range artillery and dispersed.

"There has been notable artillery activity along the remainder of the front."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"Continuing to attack with strong forces in the region of Montdidier during the whole morning the enemy attempted to enlarge his gains west and south of this town but with magnificent élan our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and drove the Germans out of the villages of Courtemanche, Mesnil-St. Georges and Asainvillers, which we have occupied and held solidly.

"Our troops have made an advance over a front about 10 kilometers long and two kilometers deep on the front from Lassigny to Noyon. On the left bank of the Oise savage attacks by the enemy have given him no advantage, our troops holding their positions energetically.

"Eastern Theater (March 27)—

There has been considerable artillery activity northwest of Doiran in the region of Vetrenik and Cerna Bend. British aviators carried out with success many bombardments in the region of Doiran and at Ferrer, Seres and Drama.

An earlier report says: "The battle was fought with sustained violence yesterday evening and last night. The Germans, blocked by the valiant French troops and cruelly punished before Lassigny and Noyon fronts and the left bank of the river the French left and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier.

"At this point the engagements soon developed an unheard-of ferocity. French regiments, fighting hand to hand, inflicted heavy losses upon their assailants and did not falter. Finally they withdrew in order to the heights immediately to the west of Montdidier.

"There has been intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

NEW RULES FOR ARMY IN RUSSIA

How Commanders Are to Be Appointed—German Protest to Bolshevik Government

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Rules governing the appointment of the command personnel of the new Russian army have been promulgated by Leon Trotsky. They provide that the commanders of the units of brigade or larger size shall be appointed by the War Ministry with the consent of the War Council Battalion Company commanders and non-commissioned officers are to be selected from lists of eligibles who have either been trained in military schools or have shown their particular ability in war tactics. Non-commissioned officers are to be dismissed if they prove incompetent after six weeks of service.

Germany has protested again to the Bolshevik Government against the declaration last week of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, that Russia will become a German province if it submits to the peace terms of the Central Powers. According to the German contention, this was a violation of the peace treaty. The Government replied that the Ambassador's statement was merely a reproduction of the telegram which he addressed to the All-Russian Congress at Moscow which ratified the peace treaty. The Government declares it maintains toward the Ambassador's declaration the same attitude that was adopted in respect of the telegram sent to Moscow.

Germany sent the protest after the Russian Foreign Office had addressed a protest against occupation of Odessa by the Germans and Austrians, and also against shipment by the Germans of arms to Finland after the signing of the peace treaty. The German reply concerning the occupation of Odessa was that the city was a part of Ukraine, and consequently that the peace treaty between Russia and the Central Powers was not affected.

The Foreign Office has asked Germany to state definitely what it considers the boundaries of the Ukraine republic, regarding which there is some lack of knowledge as exists concerning the boundary between Russia and Germany. The greatest confusion is resulting from this state of affairs.

Note to Russian Council

LONDON, England (Friday)—A dispatch from Moscow says Germany has addressed a note to the Council of Russian National Commissioners, asking its attitude toward President Wilson's proposals to assist Russia to continue the war. The note, which the cablegram merely sent a copy of, was dispatched to Mr. Wilson by the Moscow conference.

In his message to the All-Russian Congress Mr. Wilson said that although the United States at present was unable to render the direct aid it would wish to extend, it would avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs.

Embassy to Go to Volodga

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The Italian embassy at Petrograd is going to Volodga, according to information reaching Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden. The French embassy, which has been in Finland for several days, is reported to be returning to Petrograd and planning to endeavor to leave Russia by way of the northern route.

GERMAN DUKE AND CROWN OF LITHUANIA

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The ducal crown of Lithuania has been offered and probably will be accepted by Duke William of Urach, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Duke William of Urach, the second of his line, which is a branch of the House of the Counts of Wurtemberg, is the head of the now-reigning family of Urach. He was born in 1864, and is a lieutenant-general in the Wurtemberg Army.

GERMAN NOTE ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—It is officially announced that a note has been received from the German Government that neutral shipping in the area of Heligoland Bight, which has already been declared dangerous by the British Government, will henceforth be exposed to additional danger in consequence of measures taken by the German Government.

BRITISH RETREAT PLANNED LONG AGO

(Continued from page one)

and from a few civilians, some of them newspaper men.

He pronounced the German General Staff as the "ablest the world has ever seen," but modified this to "one of the ablest." He declared von Hindenberg, von Mackensen and Ludendorff were exceptions to the general rule.

"Therefore, Germany by virtue of the possession of one of the ablest and best-trained general staffs in the world is able to profit by retaining the experience of some of the old but able generals," he declared.

Text of Overman Speech

Verbatim Report of Charges Made by North Carolina Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. S. Overman, Senator from North Carolina, makes the direct charge that the failure of the first Bristol machine was due to the work of a German spy. The verbatim report of his charge is as follows, as delivered in the Senate:

"Mr. President, I do not wish to open a political debate. What I have to say here will not arouse any antagonism or partisanship. "Mr. President, I am in favor of 'pittiless publicity' when it is the truth. I favor criticism when it is just. I deplore criticism when it is unjust. I am going to unfold, I think, a tale which is true, which, I believe, some of the senators who arose on this floor and criticized the Aircraft Board and the Administration will regret, and I desire that it be given 'pittiless publicity.'"

"I am not here to defend the Aircraft Board. I know very little about their work. But on yesterday afternoon, after the Congress had adjourned, I had a meeting of the subcommittee, in which certain amendments, adopted by the House, were requested by the Attorney-General not to be agreed to—amendments to a bill that has passed the Senate making it a crime to injure property of the United States in the interest of the enemy.

"I went to the House of Representatives and they amended it by making it read 'injuring by violence,' when, Mr. President, a great deal of injurious work has been done through spies that was not done by violence. They also provided that it must be done with intent, when we had one case where a mechanic in one of the great government arsenals, in using a piece of pasteboard to separate the component parts that go into the shells, instead of using the pasteboard threw it aside, not, as he says, for the purpose or with the intent of injuring the United States for the benefit of the enemy, but in order that he might make more money from a commercial standpoint. He was making them by the piece, and he could make 10 without pasteboard to one with the pasteboard; and therefore, in order to make money, he left it out, and thousands and thousands of shells had to be thrown away."

"Then, Mr. President, in order to give a hearing on this matter, there came into my office a very prominent man in the United States, who is on the detective force. He brought with him this bracket which I hold in my hand. It is a bracket which goes on each side of the Bristol fighting machine. It holds the radiator rod that goes through here upon the machine. He brought me that to show what German spies had done. I stated upon this floor, when the Espionage Bill was up, and I was criticized for making extravagant statements—that there are 100,000 spies in this country, and I am here to say now that I believe instead of 100,000 there are 400,000.

"What has been done? Why have we no fighting machines in France? Why have we not carried out our schedule in furnishing on the first day of April 200 or 300 Bristol fighting machines? That was the contract. They were to be furnished. Why was it not done? Because a German spy, as any senator can see, had cut the steel in two and filled it with lead and then painted it over, and when the first machine was tried out it fell to the ground. A British officer, an inspector of that great plant, in order to see what was the matter, found that this piece of steel had been tampered with. That delayed the building of the Bristol machines for more than two months. Why? Because every machine had to be examined, and these pieces had to be made over again. An investigation had to be made, because the men making the machines did not know how these machines had been interfered with and what other devilish work had been done.

"Mr. President, if I were Secretary of War or the President of the United States, I would commandeer the Curtiss plant and turn out every man in that place and hire only loyal Americans and dispense with those under suspicion. I want to say, in passing, that some of the leading men in that plant have German names. I make no charge upon those men; they may be innocent men, but they have strange names to me. But we do know that spies are in the plant, and they have delayed the furnishing of the Bristol machines, or fighting planes, on time to Pershing, and that is the cause of it. Any man can examine that."

"I desire to give the name of this detective to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and let him look at the marks showing where this probably was done, in the paint shop—they have not discovered the man yet—and let him have these men here and examine them, and then they will find out why fighting machines have not been sent to General Pershing. I accidentally caught on to it by an examination of this witness before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee. To have sent these machines

to France probably would have meant the death of every young man who has gone or will go to France to fly and fight for his country.

"This is an answer to some of the criticisms made on this floor on Tuesday. Let us stop fighting among ourselves and fight the war."

Bulletin Is Denounced

Captions Telling of Thousands of Airplanes Called a Fraud

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication by the Committee on Public Information in its official bulletin yesterday of airplane photograph captions, which the Senate Military Committee recently declared "flamboyant" and ordered suppressed, was severely denounced today in the Senate.

J. W. Wadsworth, Senator from New York, a Republican member of the committee called the Senate's attention to the publication and added: "It is time the Public Information Committee had a censor."

C. S. Thomas, Senator from Colorado, a Democratic committee man, also expressed surprise. He said the captions told of thousands of airplanes being sent to the United States forces abroad. He declared he thought the time had come when "Congress should have something to say regarding a publication of this kind" referring to the official bulletin. He added that the printing of untruths was bound to react upon the morale of the people.

H. S. New, Senator from Indiana, asked if the official bulletin was not "primarily a direct fraud on the press of the country," to which Senator Thomas replied that it was "primarily," directly and indirectly.

Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, denounced what he called the "loose system" prevailing in the management of the committee on information.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania also attacked the captions. Despite the pledge of representatives of the committee that the information conveyed in the captions would not appear, he declared, it had "appeared in all of its naked truths."

Senator Kirby, replying, declared planes were now in France; that parts and engines of airplanes had been sent to France, and also that Liberty motors had been sent to the Allies.

"Yes, six to England and four to Italy," Senator Hitchcock observed.

LONDON PRESS SHOWS GREATER CONFIDENCE

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Comment on the military situation in the press includes the following:

The Times

Yesterday's news contained several more favorable features though today's fighting may be supremely critical. There is reason to hope that the next two days may see some sort of equilibrium established. Our reinforcements are passing rapidly into the firing line.

The Morning Post

We believe that the British army has saved itself, and in saving itself has saved England. The battle may not yet be finished, but we believe the worst is over.

The Daily Express

If the crisis is temporarily less insistent, we must regard the interval merely as a breathing space, for it is certain the Kaiser will try again and yet again.

The Daily Chronicle

The seriousness of the loss of Montdidier, where the enemy has cut the Paris-Amiens railway, is difficult to estimate, as we have no indication as to the breadth of the front at that point of the German advance. The further the arrowheads of this advance are driven, the more important these questions of breadth become, because otherwise the enemy exposes himself increasingly to counter strokes against his flank similar to those which we suffered at Cambrai.

While the Allies naturally are fighting their hardest to prevent the enemy from gaining further ground, it is unlikely they will devote their main reserve to this task. The object for which these reserves are being concentrated is not to check the German

advance but to undo it, and in that sense the most important phase of the battle has not yet developed.

The Daily Express

Emphasizing that the Germans continue to hold Montdidier and are apparently astride the main railway line from Amiens to Paris, The Daily Express says: "This is serious if the advantage can be held; yet it is of great importance that the French line is still unbroken. It would be as great a folly to take a too optimistic as a too pessimistic view of the situation. The struggle is not over. We must abide the issue calmly and go about our business unperturbed in the spirit which animated our forefathers in kindred emergencies."

The Daily News

In the future the only thing which could conceivably give ground for serious disquietude to the friends of the Allies would be prolonged absence of any sign of reaction on the part of the French and British armies. The French and British peoples have borne with admirable firmness and fortitude the blow aimed at them.

The Evening News

The German mass attacks on the north of our line are being stubbornly met, and the enemy is not gaining anything worth a tithe of the enormous losses inflicted on him. The French in the South also are doing extremely well. The possibility of further retirement is not ignored, but, taking the whole battle field into review, it is considered that the situation is well in hand.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor 10.
Number that have voted against 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 38.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

GERMANY CALLS UP BOYS TO THE COLORS

PARIS, France (Friday)—The German Consul General at Zurich has inserted advertisements in the newspapers, inviting all German subjects of the age of 17 to communicate with the consulate with a view to their being called to the colors, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Pet Journal. Drafting of the class of 1921 began in several parts of Germany in the first days of March, according to information from a trustworthy source, and a large number of youths have been sent directly into the war zone in civilian clothing without having received any preliminary military training.

BOLSHEVIST CAPTURE OF ODESSA DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Reuter quotes a Vienna message dated Thursday denying that the Bolshevik forces captured Odessa.

FRENCH RAILWAY RATES

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill increasing railway passenger rates by 25 per cent.



BATTLE AT CAMBRAI NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Extracts From an Authoritative Report Afford Vivid Picture of Warfare on Western Front—Remarkable Gallantry Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The fighting at Cambrai is well described in a report which The Christian Science Monitor has received from an authoritative source. The account is very lengthy and the following quotations are only intended to illustrate the valor and determination which—on this as on many other historical occasions—characterized British troops during critical hours: On the morning of the 30th November, 1917, the Forty-Seventh (London) Territorial Division, the Second Division and the right brigade of the Fifty-Sixth (London) Territorial Division were holding a front of about five miles, extending from the eastern edge of Bourlon Wood to Tadpole Copse, in the Hindenburg line, west of Moeuvres. From Tadpole Copse, the left brigade of the Fifty-Sixth Division formed a defensive flank across No Man's Land to our old front line. The story of the subsequent fighting on the Bourlon-Moeuvres front is one so brimful of heroism that it deserves to take its place in English history for all time. The most determined attacks of four German divisions, with three other German divisions in support, were utterly crushed by the unconquerable resistance of the three British divisions in line. The 30th November, 1917, will be a proud day in the lives of all those splendid British soldiers who, by their single-hearted devotion to duty, prevented what would have become a serious situation had they given way.

(Further west) the enemy's advance broke upon the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Second Division, which was in the act of withdrawing from an advanced sap and trench, judged too exposed to be maintained in the face of so powerful an attack. Owing to the enemy being concealed in some dead ground, the attack developed with unexpected speed and the company holding the advanced position was ordered to leave a rear guard to cover the withdrawal of the remainder. Capt. W. N. Stone, who was in command of the company, sent back three platoons, and himself elected to remain with the rear guard, together with Lieutenant Benzery.

This rear guard, assisted by our machine guns, held off the whole of the German attack until the main position of the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers was fully organized, and they fell to a man with their faces to the enemy.

It is impossible to make comparisons in an action such as was fought on this day, in which so many glorious deeds were performed, but the report of the officer commanding the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers concerning this incident adds distinction to the history of the regiment, and will be remembered as a devoted example of the greatest of all sacrifices. It runs: "Of the heroism of the rear guard it is difficult to speak. Captain Stone and Lieutenant Benzery, although ordered to withdraw to the main line, elected to remain with the rear guard. The rear guard was seen fighting with bayonet, bullet and bomb to the last. There was no survivor. Captain Stone, by his invaluable information as to the movements of the enemy prior to the attack, and his subsequent sacrifice with the rear guard, saved the situation at the cost of his life. Lieutenant Benzery was seen to be wounded. He continued to fight until he was killed."

Early in the afternoon, large masses of the enemy attacked on a front of nearly a mile west of Bourlon Wood. On the left of the front attacked, he was, once more, driven off with heavy loss by the accuracy and volume of our fire; but three posts on the extreme right of the second Division were captured and on the left of the Forty-Seventh Division a gap was formed between the Sixteenth Battalion and One Hundred and Fifteenth Battalion London Regiments. This gap was closed by the prompt action of the officers commanding these battalions, who, with a reserve company and the staffs of their respective headquarters, including runners, signallers, orderlies and cooks, led immediate and successful counter-attacks. The garrisons of the three posts on the front of the Second Division fell, fighting to the last. In this locality, five other posts held by a company of the First Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment repulsed all the enemy's attacks and maintained themselves until our reinforcements had restored the situation. This company showed the utmost valor and steadfastness in a most critical period, extending over some six hours. The enemy made attack after attack, always in vastly superior numbers, and time after time came right up to our posts, only to be mown down by our fire and driven back in disorder. The casualties of this company were 46 of all ranks. They claim to have killed over 500 of the enemy.

The story of the gallant fight against odds put up by the garrisons of these posts, both those who survived and those who fell valiantly, constitutes one out of the many examples furnished by the fighting of this day of the supreme importance of the resistance that can be offered by small parties of determined men who know how to use their weapons and are resolved to use them to the last.

During the afternoon, a strong hostile attack was made upon the One Hundred and Forty-first Brigade on the right of the Forty-seventh Division. For some days the German artillery had been steadily pouring gas shells

into Bourlon Wood, until the thick undergrowth was full of gas. Many casualties were caused to our troops; and gas masks had to be worn continuously for many hours. None the less, when the enemy attacked, he was again hurled back with heavy loss. A distinctive feature of the defense was the gallantry of the Lewis gunners who, when the attack was seen to be beginning, ran out with their guns in front of our line and from positions of advantage in the open mowed down the advancing German infantry. Similar events were happening meanwhile on the left of the Second Division and on the right of the Fifty-sixth Division. South of Moeuvres the enemy succeeded in effecting an entry, but was driven back by a bombing attack after heavy fighting. In the fighting in this area Capt. A. M. C. McReady-Diarmid of the Seventeenth Battalion Middlesex Regiment greatly distinguished himself. When the enemy had penetrated some distance into the position and the situation was extremely critical, he led his company forward through a very heavy barrage, and engaged the enemy with such success that the Germans were driven back at least 500 yards with the loss of many casualties and a number of prisoners.

On the following day this officer again led a bombing attack against a party of Germans who had broken into our positions and drove them back 300 yards, himself accounting for 80 of the enemy. Throughout this attack he led the way himself, and it was absolutely and entirely due to his marvelous throwing that the ground was regained. Captain McReady-Diarmid was eventually killed by a bomb when the Germans had taken the place from which they had started.

Later in the evening another attack in force was made southeast of Moeuvres, and the enemy once more effected an entry. In doing so, he isolated a company of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment, Second Division, which was holding a trench along the west side of the Canal du Nord. Repeated efforts made by the enemy to gain further ground failed through the determined efforts of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment and the Second Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. Their successful defense was undoubtedly greatly assisted by the heroic resistance of the isolated company of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment. It would appear that at 4 p. m. this most gallant company, realizing the improbability of being extricated, held a council of war at which the two surviving company officers, Lieut. J. D. Robinson and Second Lieut. E. L. Corps, the Company Sergt.-Maj. A. H. Edwards and Platoon Sergeants, C. Phillips, F. C. Parsons, W. Fairbrass, R. Lodge and L. S. Legg were present. It was unanimously determined to fight to the last, and have no surrender. Two runners, who succeeded in getting through, were sent back to notify battalion headquarters of this decision.

Throughout the night of the 30th November many efforts were made to effect the relief of these brave men, but all attempts failed against the overwhelming strength of the enemy. The last that is known of this gallant company is that it was heard fighting it out, and maintaining to the last a bulwark against the tide of attacking Germans. It is impossible to estimate the value of this magnificent fight, which relieved the pressure on the main line of defense.

At the end of this day of high courage and glorious achievement except for a few advanced positions, some of which were afterward regained, our line had been maintained intact. The men who had come triumphantly through this mighty contest felt, and rightly felt, that they had won a great victory, in which the enemy had come against them in his full strength and had been defeated with losses at which even the victors stood aghast.

MEAT RATIONS FOR MEN ON LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Food with the War Office and the Admiralty relative to the obtaining of food by soldiers and sailors on leave. The arrangements apply to all naval and military ranks and ratings and also to officers and men of the allied forces and to members of the W. A. A. C. and W. R. N. S.

Soldiers and sailors traveling may be supplied with meat meals at all times and on any days at all railway buffets, or at any catering establishment the proprietor of which is willing to supply them on the production of their leave or furlough papers (or "titre de congé") or paper authorizing the duty on which they are traveling. Soldiers and sailors on leave are being instructed to apply to their local food office on arrival at their destination for advice as to how to obtain food. Soldiers on leave from the front and returning thither, or on final leave before proceeding to the front, and sailors on leave from, and returning to, service afloat, are entitled to a special meat-ration of eight ounces per diem, and food control committees should afford them facilities to obtain this.

In the food controlled districts included in the area of the London and Home Counties rationing scheme this will be achieved by granting the applicant an emergency card with three times the number of meat coupons admissible to a civilian for the same period.

Members of the W. A. A. C. on leave from the front or returning thither are entitled to six ounces a day, and in the London and Home Counties area will receive twice the number of coupons admissible to a civilian. Soldiers and sailors and members of the W. A. A. C. who are not on leave from the front or returning thither, nor on final leave before proceeding to the front, and members of the W. R. N. S. on leave, are, in rationed districts, entitled to the ordinary civilian ration only.

SOME RECENT EVENTS IN SPAIN

How Señor Prieto, Always Willing to Fill a Gap in a Crisis, Came to Rescue—The Military Juntas

The following article, written prior to the resignation of the Prieto Cabinet and the successful formation of a coalition ministry by Señor Maura, will be read with interest as giving details of circumstances leading up to these events.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain—Many faults have been found with Señor García Prieto, the Marqués de Albuñeras, as with most other eminent statesmen of Spain, but, having regard to the difficulties and problems of the country, he embraces one quality that is sometimes priceless, and that is the quality of patience. It is not a common attribute of the Spanish politician, either. In Señor García Prieto it is developed to a most remarkable degree. He has set himself forward as one who fulfills a special function in the State, being the taker-on of thankless tasks. When the standard leaders quarrel with those about them, or otherwise find the situation too perplexing and difficult for them, they retire, and if no one else can be found to come forward with grace and ability, satisfied that he can make a tolerably pleasant and satisfactory affair of this business of leadership, the Marqués de Albuñeras steps into the breach. He did this first some years ago when, through dire tragedy, the Liberal Party were suddenly left without a leader, and the Count de Romanones, who eventually came to the succession, was not quite ready. Again he did it last autumn when the Conservative government, protesting that it was the best government of modern times and had the full support of the country, nevertheless fell and left the King in a dilemma.

At that time the best judges of political affairs in Spain, men with a full knowledge of all the essential facts and of the hopes and intrigues of parties and of dangerous factions that were at work outside the ranks of parties, did not consider that the new coalition government, as it was somewhat incorrectly termed, since it made no pretense to represent the various parties fairly and in good proportion, could last more than a very few weeks at most. But, saying little, exercising his marvelous patience, struggling on and making an honest effort to ride over the huge waves of crisis that were dashing up against the Ministry, Señor García Prieto kept struggling on from week to week. He is essentially a premier for crises and for little else, for he has attempted hardly anything in the way of constructive statesmanship. To tide over difficulties, that is his métier, and in accomplishing it he displays a certain rugged obstinate strength. His abilities in this respect have never been better displayed than during the anxieties of recent weeks. When he came to office the last time, the King had gone from Madrid to another, had appealed to all in the list of possibilities, and had then gone back to the beginning and tried them all over again once or twice, before Señor Prieto, who himself had once or twice refused, agreed to make a last desperate effort to form a cabinet and succeeded.

This situation was repeated in the early days of this month of March. The two Regionalists, having departed from the Cabinet, optimists thought the Government would pass along comfortably for a while, and that in due course the new Liberal coalition Ministry, or whatever it was to be, might be comfortably formed, and the Marqués de Albuñeras, his mission accomplished, might placidly retire from leadership. But there was Señor La Cierva, Minister of War, and behind him the army Juntas, who were displaying more and more aggressiveness, to reckon with. Suddenly the War Minister produced a scheme of so-called army reform, the chief feature of which appeared to be a substantial increase of pay for the officers, and urged that it should be promulgated by royal decree as quickly as possible, and should thus be law before the Cortes met. The sharp spasms of the crisis that followed have been told in cablegrams. It was useless to overlook the strength that the military Juntas have acquired. The Regionalists on the one hand, and the military Juntas on the other, are two new forces, the military people being, of course, the stronger—that overcome many others.

From time to time there has been talk of the military party assuming control of the Government. A prominent general has been mentioned as dictator. It is no longer merely a matter of suspicion as to what foreign force influences and supports these military Juntas and urges them on. Here is the most tremendous menace for progressive Spain with which she has ever been threatened; here is the possibility of all her dreams of regeneration through constitutional reform and democracy being shattered. These are briefly the considerations that must be regarded when the situation is considered, and the statement, which it is sometimes difficult to enlarge upon openly, that Spain faces one of the most serious crises of her history, is made. Señor La Cierva, a reactionary Conservative who had been lying low in politics for some time until he came into this coalition Government where he saw a great opportunity for himself, is in many respects, a good representative for the Juntas, and that is what he is in the Cabinet. He has a certain strength, cares little what is said about him, and, to begin with, stands badly with the democracy, having been Minister of the Interior some years ago when there were those sad doings at Barcelona. Now he has

come to be aggressive for the Juntas. He asked that that scheme of army reform should be made law at once by the king's decree so that the matter should have gone through before the Cortes met, and that after all that has been said about giving Parliament real share in government and limiting the royal prerogatives.

The Count de Romanones has said plainly that he cannot extend the least sympathy to this military policy, and that if this proposal were put through, his representative in the Cabinet would have to withdraw. In turn Señor La Cierva and others threatened resignation, and a first-class crisis was well on the way, when, suddenly, it seemed, a strange sort of compromise was arranged, by which the army reform scheme was to be promulgated in the Gaceta, in the manner customary with royal decrees, but was not to become operative in the financial sense until June, and was to be discussed by the Cortes. On reflection it began to appear, however, that this peculiar arrangement was more in favor of the military people than it seemed at first, and that once the decree was issued, the rest would be easy for them. Thereupon, a new crisis, midnight meetings of the Cabinet, the King busy interviewing all the old leaders in the small hours of the morning, the firm resolution of Don Antonio Maura (who has few friends among Democrats) to try once again to make a ministry, a declaration that a Conservative coalition would be formed with those who, otherwise, find the situation too perplexing and difficult for them, they retire, and if no one else can be found to come forward with grace and ability, satisfied that he can make a tolerably pleasant and satisfactory affair of this business of leadership, the Marqués de Albuñeras steps into the breach. He did this first some years ago when, through dire tragedy, the Liberal Party were suddenly left without a leader, and the Count de Romanones, who eventually came to the succession, was not quite ready. Again he did it last autumn when the Conservative government, protesting that it was the best government of modern times and had the full support of the country, nevertheless fell and left the King in a dilemma.

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MORE DEFEATIST ACTIVITY IN FRANCE

Circulating Agency in Charge of a German Discovered at St. Etienne—Placards Plainly of German Origin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—With the people closely occupied and receiving surprises daily in the revelations made in the great affairs in which politicians and persons employed as German agents are concerned, a new sensation of a different, but equally astonishing kind has been sprung upon the attention, defeatist literature, as to the origin of which there can be no doubt, and which is of an exceptionally virulent character, having been discovered to be circulated in the very heart of France. A first hint of the matter was given by M. Pierre Renaudel, the editor of the Socialist organ L'Humanité at one of the sittings of the recent National Socialist Council, when he said it would be criminal at a time when the new German offensive was being prepared, to disturb public opinion by refusing the war credits, and supported his argument by denouncing the new defeatist propaganda exercised by Germany by means of placards and tracts which, he said, were circulated throughout the industrial districts of Rouen, Lyons and St. Etienne.

Some of the most enterprising newspapers at once got on the track of this story, and began to publish some remarkable revelations; but in the meantime M. Renaudel has published in L'Humanité the text of two of these placards which have come into his possession and were sent to him from Lyons a few days ago, accompanied by a typewritten letter which was signed with the words, "A Group of Frenchmen." The letter said, "Don't you think that our Palais Bourbon travelers could do better work elsewhere by assisting us in our good movement than by subjecting the country to a senseless, terrible crisis and to the spectacles of their wrangles and incapacity?" It is clear that the placards incited were of German origin from the peculiarities of the way in which the type is set and the printing, and there are many errors of grammar and construction in the text that could not have been committed by even an uneducated Frenchman. They were evidently written by a German and prepared in Germany or a neutral country and indicated the existence of a defeatist association organized by Germans in France. The first of these sheets is a small one, and says: "Frenchmen, enough of bloodshed! There is not a family in France but is in mourning. Our fathers, brothers, husbands, all our children are sent to death, and this butchery has been going on for three years. If we do not put an end to it ourselves, it will endure for 10, 15 or 20 years. This war will not end until we rise against the traffickers in armaments, and interested rulers, who want the murder of our people to continue so that they may enrich themselves at the cost of French blood. This war must stop, and we alone can put an end to our long martyrdom by accepting the peace which Germany has been offering us for the last two years, stating that she will restore France with her former frontiers intact just as they were before the war. As it depends on ourselves alone to terminate this war, let us cry out: 'No more bloodshed! And let us demand peace.'"

The second document is longer and says: "If the Kaiser, in a burst of generosity, were to offer to make us a present tomorrow of the two provinces, which are equally French and German, our Government would still refuse to put a stop to the war. It would ask for the moon in order to make peace impossible." This document goes on to say: "Among those who have drawn up this manifesto are good Frenchmen whose names are not unknown to you and who will tear aside the veil of mystery when the hour of inexorable justice shines upon the horizon. These good Frenchmen are prepared to face anything in order that they may carry through the ungrateful task they have undertaken at such a difficult hour."

In other parts these circulars embrace such phrases as "The hundred-headed hydra of Republican tyranny." The Government are referred to as "bandits" and "misérables." Even the excess of insulting language, apart from the German type, and metaphors which could only have been used by Germans, are enough to prove the origin of the placards. They are bordered with the tricolor and terminate with the incitement—"Aux barricades!"

The question then arises as to how this matter was smuggled into France, and how it was circulated. From inquiries it seems clear that some of it has been incited in commercial catalogues.

logues, and much more has been packed with consignments of fruit and vegetables, particularly onions, coming from Spain. Some of it has been used as simple packing material, while in other cases fruit and onions have been wrapped round with it. The German agents in Spain have worked the business. Then, wonderful to relate, a circulating agency in charge of a German has been found at St. Etienne. The German in question had the military livret, and kept a wine shop in the town which was much frequented by the soldiery. Attached to the shop was a boarding house at which a few persons lodged, and who, it is said, occupied most of their time with correspondence. The German and his wife have been arrested, and also a Spaniard and a Swiss, and a draughtsman named Fialex employed at the Armaments Company's works at St. Etienne, who was a lodger at the establishment. Documents which were seized in his rooms indicate that he was closely associated with the recent strikes. He has also been concerned with intrigues connected with the war, and has been in communication with suspected persons in another part of France. He had in his possession a safe conduct available for the entire zone of the armies. He appears to have come into possession of a large sum of money for the purpose of thieving an enterprise which must have endangered his sojourn at St. Etienne. Other documents were in cipher.

Several arrests have been made by the secret police, who display the utmost vigilance in a matter which has created a great sensation throughout France.

BARON SONNINO ON TREATY OF LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Since the publication of the text of the treaty of London by the Bolsheviks, Baron Sonnino has been the subject of a considerable amount of criticism in clerical circles on account of clause 15, which, according to the version published in the New Europe, from which a translation was read in the Chamber by Signor Bevione, reads: "France, Great Britain and Russia undertake to support Italy in so far as she does not permit the representatives of the Holy See to take diplomatic action with regard to the conclusion of peace and the regulation of questions connected with the war."

Inquiries were addressed to Baron Sonnino on the subject during the secret session held at the end of December of last year, and again more recently an interrogation was presented on the subject by Signor Longinotti.

In reply, Baron Sonnino denied the accuracy of the text as published by the Bolsheviks and stated that the clause had no connection whatever with the failure of the Entente Powers to reply to the recent papal note. He added that these explanations were not intended in any way to prejudice the right of the Italian Government to raise objections to the admission of representatives either of the papacy, or of non-belligerents to a future peace conference.

In the course of his reply, Signor Longinotti, after dealing with Baron Sonnino's answers, and the statements made on the same subject by Lord Robert Cecil, said that if the reserve of the Italian Government left a possibility open for the Pope's intervention at the Peace Congress, this would be definitely closed according to the precise declarations of the English Government.

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LETTERS

Potato Pens Not Economical
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In answer to your letter regarding the practicability of growing potatoes in pens I would say that the reports that I have had are not favorable. Two men in Amherst tried them last year and neither of them could be considered successful. They report that the soil and manure in the center and toward the bottom of the pen became packed down, so that they did not see how there could be much growth under those conditions. It seems to be rather difficult to keep enough water in the pens.

From what I am able to gather in reading about these, there have been occasional successful pens and these have been written up quite extensively, while the failures which appear to have been more numerous have not been so widely advertised.

In The Country Gentleman of March 9 there is an article on potatoes which takes up the question of the potato pen. Such pens are usually six feet wide, eight feet long and six feet high. Rich earth is used in making these, putting in one foot of dirt, then a layer of potato seed, another foot of dirt, etc., until the pen is full. Ordinarily or often a thin layer of manure is used for each foot of dirt.

This article takes up rather in detail a pen prepared by Mr. William Stuart, who is a potato specialist employed by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Stuart found that he got about the same number of potatoes as he planted, and that he could have rented land and gotten a larger crop at the same expense that it required to construct and take care of the potato pen. It is stated that other investigators had the same experience. The article states that Mr. Stuart intends to continue some experiments along this line.

It seems safe to conclude that potato pens cannot be considered economical and that the chances of success are not great.

Very truly,
(Signed) EARL JONES,
Massachusetts Agricultural College,
Department of Agronomy, Amherst, Mass., March 21, 1918.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—As the Toronto district has raised 25 per cent of the Canadian soldiers, the Dominion Government announces that it intends spending one-fourth of its military appropriation in this district. Movement of troops to Camp Borden will begin on May 15.

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TRUE NAME BILL IS BEING URGED

Strong Efforts Made to Obtain Enactment of Hotel and Lodging House Measure in Massachusetts Legislature

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Strong efforts are being made to obtain the enactment of the true name bill for hotels and lodging houses by the Massachusetts Legislature. Members of the Public Health Committee which has the matter in hand, recognize certain difficulties, but Senator Hart, chairman, stated today that some legislation of this character should undoubtedly be passed right away.

Through the proposition, which requires all lodging houses to maintain a register of guests, who would be obliged by law to sign their true name and address, met with defeat in other years. It now has the backing of the Federal Government as a war measure, and the more responsible lodging house proprietors are advocating it as a measure of protection against immorality.

Churchmen are enlisted in its support, the directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches having recently taken action approving it. Representatives of the hotels claim it to be impracticable, and this attitude is reflected by certain members of the Public Health Committee who state that the measure proposes to correct by legislation something which the law cannot reach, in their estimation.

Yet with the plan urgently advocated by the War and Navy departments, in the interest of military efficiency, and in view of other strong backing, it is anticipated that the committee will be able to report out a measure of some description.

BILL RELATING TO FUEL SALE INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Committee on Mercantile Affairs, with the dissent of Senator Smith of Middlesex and Mr. Maloney of Chelsea, reported in the Massachusetts House today a bill on the recommendation of Commissioner Thure Hanson of the Department of Weights and Measures, providing rules for the sale of coal, coke, charcoal and kindling wood in paper sacks or bags.

The committee on rules reported in favor of suspending the rules to admit the petition of B. Loring Young for an act to permit savings banks to invest in bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible by law for red discount with federal reserve banks provided the same are accepted by banks or trust companies under national or state law and have their principal place of business in this State.

The social welfare committee, with the dissent of Senators Wilson of Suffolk and Hastings of Berkshire and Messrs. Ferry of Northbridge and Lord of Athol, reported a bill to authorize cities and towns to provide the common necessities of life and shelter during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, to meet the needs of the inhabitants and to be sold at cost, as far as practicable.

HEARING ON LITTLE RIVER POWER BILL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Next Thursday, the State Legislative Committee on Cities is to come here, and after inspecting the Little River water system in the afternoon, will hold a public hearing in the evening on the Little River Power Bill. Business interests are to advocate its passage as an effective way of increasing the power available for this city, and the measure has the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, and the City Council has voted unanimously in favor of it. It is understood that power would be developed for street lighting, although it is doubtful whether enough would be had for public sale.

LOBSTER EMBARGO TO BE CONSIDERED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Embargo on lobster shipments outside of New England, except to New York City, which was ordered by the express companies on March 15, will be considered by the Federal Food Administration at a hearing in Washington on April 3, according to a notice received on Thursday by W. H. Nickerson, a Boston lobster dealer, who has been active in a campaign for the removal of the restrictions.

Notices have also been served on the express companies to show cause why the embargo should be continued. At the state fish inquiry on March 18 a representative of the express companies stated that the embargo was imposed in order to conserve shipments of luxuries.

MAYOR APPROVES WAR GARDEN PLANS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for the utilization of Franklin Park and several other recreation parks of the city for so-called "war gardens" were approved today by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. These plans will be prepared by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety,

and George B. Johnson of the Food Production Committee. Mayor Peters will ask the City Council for an appropriation of \$15,000 to carry out the work. Last year the city spent \$32,000 in war gardens and received revenue amounting to only \$8000. It is expected that nearly half of the amount expended this year will be returned to the city by citizens, who use the plots, in payment of seeds, fertilizers, etc., furnished from the appropriation.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION 1½ POUNDS PER WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration gave notice today that in stating that wheatless days were optional in private homes it lifted none of the restrictions on consumption of wheat products.

"The Food Administration," an official statement says, "is merely asking the American people to reduce their per capita consumption to not more than 1½ pounds per week. If this can be done without the observance of wheatless meals or wheatless days, the Food Administration will consider that its request is being observed."

"Increased necessity for wheat with which to maintain the war effort of the Allies makes it imperative that American consumption be cut by at least 50 per cent. This places upon the individual the duty of eating not more than 1½ pounds of wheat products each week. This is an absolute military necessity."

SENATE URGED TO EXPULSION OF LA FOLLETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John Sharp Williams, during a partisan debate in the Senate on Thursday, demanded the expulsion of Senator La Follette and the internment of Victor Berger, formerly a member of Congress. The Mississippi Senator renewed the attack begun on Wednesday upon Representative Lenroot, the Republican candidate for Senator in the approaching Wisconsin election. Mr. Lenroot is charged with being lukewarm in loyalty to the Government in the war. During the debate which followed and continued intermittently throughout much of the afternoon, Republican senators defended Mr. Lenroot, while Senators Reed, Owen and Ashurst, Democrats, deplored partisan division at such a time.

SCOTCH SPEAKER EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir George Adams Smith of Aberdeen University, Scotland, is expected to reach New York in time to speak before the Inter-Church Clerical Conference to be held April 4, under the joint auspices of the liberty loan committee and national committee on the churches or the moral aims of the war. After this meeting he will tour the country, speaking before church audiences under the auspices of the national committee and as the representative of the department of information of the British Foreign Office.

FINNISH PROTEST TO GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Finland has sent to the German Government a protest against the arrest of Maj. Henry Crosby Emery, former Yale professor, and his detention on the Aland Islands, according to Mr. Gripenborg, the Finnish Minister to Sweden. Major Emery's liberation is requested. The protest is Finland's response to representations made by American, British and French diplomats.

HOTEL MEN TO AID ON WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hotel men from every State, meeting here today with the Food Administration to consider new methods for conserving wheat, promised every possible sacrifice, so that exports to the Allies might be maintained. The hotel men could find no accommodations here, and will go to New York to discuss details.

WIN-WAR IDEA IN LETTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, admonished America's business men today to see that a win-the-war thought got into their letters. "Don't give a foreign concern the idea," he said, "that you are apologizing for government restrictions. Spread the impression that over here we are backing this war unqualifiedly."

STAMP SALES BY BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 5,000,000 red post cards which the Government printed for the Boy Scouts of America's thrift stamp campaign have been exhausted and the Government is preparing a fresh lot of 10,000,000. Hundreds of scouts have qualified as "Aces," having each sold more than \$250 worth of stamps.

TRAINS AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian Pacific trains will be delayed one hour at the American border beginning April 1 to conform to the daylight saving schedule of the United States, according to an announcement by the railroad company today.

HONORS AWAIT EXPLORER

LIMA, Peru—The people of Callao and Lima are preparing a reception for Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the explorer, whose arrival here is expected within 24 hours.

RETURN OF MAJ.-GEN. E. F. GREEN

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Maj.-Gen. Edwin F. Green, U. S. A., who has been at the front in France, arrived here today on an American ship.

NEWSPAPERS TELL SHIP MOVEMENTS

Director of Division of News of Committee of Public Information Declares Germans Gain Knowledge From This Source

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Asserting that one of the sources by which the German intelligence service obtained information of the movement of the ships was newspapers printed in allied and neutral countries, J. W. McConaughy, director of the division of news of the Committee of Public Information, today appealed to ship owners and agents to exercise caution in preparing advertisements and information for public print. He spoke at a meeting of the New York Maritime Exchange.

"We have no censorship law in this country," he said, "but the rules laid down respecting the propriety of news are being loyally followed by the newspapers. It is frequently said that the New York harbor front, with a full view of passing shipping, is wide open to anyone. This is true, but if what is observed is not published there is no way, due to our control of cables, wireless, mails, etc., for this information to reach Germany."

"On the other hand we get German papers within thirty days of the date of publication, and it is reasonable to assume that our papers can reach Germans in about the same length of time. Publication of ship movements, even their arrival, gives to the enemy a basis point on which to make calculations of their future movements, and it has been discovered that their deductions are remarkably correct."

It was announced that the committee on public information would send to all ship owners and agents a circular letter giving suggestions as to how the movement of ships, character of cargo, etc., could be better veiled.

MAJ. H. C. EMERY AND FINNISH GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of dispatches saying the Finnish Government is endeavoring to secure the release of Maj. Henry C. Emery, taken prisoner by the Germans, is contained in a message to the State Department today from Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister at Stockholm.

Mr. Morris made energetic protest to General Mannerheim, commanding the Finnish White Guard, against the arrest, but before an answer was received, the Swedish Foreign Minister informed him that Major Emery had been transferred from the Aland Islands to Dantzig.

LITHUANIA PROTESTS GERMAN CRUELTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions of protest against the German attempt to dominate Lithuania and make it a part of the Central Empire were issued today by the Lithuanian National Council, representing approximately 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States. Council officials explained that the German Government had instituted a campaign of frightfulness in Lithuania and had so terrified its citizens that they had accepted an offer made by the German authorities to "protect" them.

KANSAS CITY STRIKE NEARS ADJUSTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjustment of the car strike in Kansas City within a few hours is hoped for by the Department of Labor. Hugh L. Kerwin, commissioner of conciliation, announced today that Luther Steward, immigration inspector at Kansas City, and former Congressman P. J. Gill, federal conciliators, had reported favorable progress and expected an early adjustment.

DRAFT TREATY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee conferred today over the draft treaty, which was recently negotiated with Great Britain and which President Wilson recently recalled from the Senate to remove from its operation Irishmen and Australians, who by their home law are not subject to conscription.

FAILURE TO REGISTER CHARGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Maurice Eagan, whose home address is 342 Lindley Street, Bridgeport, Conn., was placed under arrest here on Thursday, charged with failing to register for the selective draft. He was later arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes in Boston, who ordered Eagan to be inducted into the army, after Eagan had pleaded guilty to the charge.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS' STATUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president of a railroad will be recognized as the chief executive in operating matters under government control, the Director-General of Railways announced. The chairman of a board of directors will not exercise any functions connected with operations.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

BOSTON, Mass.—Five hundred families in the tenement districts will be given baskets Saturday by the Volunteers of America. Each basket will contain an Easter breakfast for six persons.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES

PARIS, France (Friday)—Charles W. Veditz, commercial attaché at the

American Embassy, has sailed from a French port for the United States, with a report of the commercial situation between France and America. He goes as the representative of the Franco-American Society for the adoption of French towns, and also carries with him the official certificates of aviators who have fallen for France.

WOMEN TO FORM SERVICE SECTION

Wives and Mothers of Army and Navy Officers to Take Part in All-America Parade

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Wives and mothers of officers in the United States Army and Navy will form the service section of the All-America parade to be held April 6, marking the beginning of the third Liberty Loan and commemorating the first anniversary of the entrance of this country in the war. The Liberty Loan Committee of New England, which is in charge of the parade, announces that responses from all over New England to march in the service section indicate that it will be an impressive feature of the procession.

Patriotic societies are preparing to take part in the parade. The Daughters of the American Revolution are going to have a colonial float. The Roxbury High School has entered a float of girls. National Civic Federation, Women's Department, New England Section, will have a float representing all things having to do with food conservation.

Among the floats will be one entered by the South End Women's Club, representing a fisherman's dory of dark green, set on a simple platform of wheels and drawn by two horses. Occupants of the dory will be dressed in Puritan apparel.

A large delegation from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association will march in the service section. Each person will carry an American flag and wear a distinguishing uniform. Mrs. Parker Stevens is to be chief marshal of the unit. Mrs. Alfred Codman, marshal, and Miss Beatrice Webb, marshal of the junior division.

Exchange Pledges \$250,000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Although the third Liberty Loan campaign does not officially begin until April 6, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, at a recent meeting pledged \$250,000 toward the loan, no matter what the terms may be, and has instituted a campaign of patriotism among its members and friends, with a determination to subscribe for a total of three million war dollars.

INVESTIGATION OF ALIENS PROCEEDING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government agents today were still investigating the cases of several dozen enemy aliens and pro-Germans who were among the hundred or more persons arrested several days ago in connection with baseball celebrations of the German drive.

One man was fined \$200 in police court and three were assessed \$25 each, all on disorderly conduct charges. The round-up netted a number of "slackers" who have been held for the federal grand jury.

SENATE DENOUNCED FOR "TRIVIAL DEBATE"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Kirby of Arkansas, Democratic member of the Senate Military Committee, today denounced the Senate for debating what he called trivial subjects for several days while the War Department was pressing for passage of the amendment to the draft law providing for the registering of all males who had become 21 years of age since June 5 last.

LIBERTY LOANS ARE EXPLAINED TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Anticipating Senate action on the new Liberty Loan Bill which the House Ways and Means Committee is drafting, Secretary McAdoo today explained to the Senate Finance Committee features of the legislation, including increase of the amount of certificates of indebtedness and the new bonds it is proposed to authorize. House leaders hope to pass the bill by tomorrow night.

COAL MINES OPERATED TODAY

HAZELTON, Pa.—All the anthracite mines in the Lehigh field, except two at Latimer, Pa., were operated today in response to appeals of the union leaders, the coal companies and the clergy that the men remain at work to meet the war-time demand for fuel. This is the first time in years that the breakers have been run full time on a Good Friday.

TAGESBLATT EDITORS RESIGN

Service of the United Press Associations
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Louis Werner and Dr. Martin Darkow, editors of the Philadelphia Tagesblatt, recently acquitted of treason charges when Judge Dickinson ordered the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, are no longer with that paper. Their resignations have been accepted by the publishers.

GRAIN HOARDING CHARGED

LINCOLN, Neb.—Federal indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here today against Nels Merrymann of Axtell, Neb., and Louis Fellwock, of Beatrice, Neb., charging violation of the Government's food law by holding wheat. Merrymann is alleged to have held 25,000 bushels of grain.

ABOLISHING FEE SYSTEM IS URGED

Rhode Island Voters League Asks for Progressive Legislation in Statement Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Reporting on the 12 weeks of the session of the General Assembly ended March 22, in a statement issued Thursday, the Voters League recommends the passage of the bills fixing the salary of the sheriff of Providence County at \$8000 a year and abolishing the fee system, prohibiting dual office holding in Rhode Island, establishing a committee to consider and report on a new system of state financing and creating a special commission to prepare a revised code of rules to govern the procedure in the Assembly.

A bill which would abolish the sheriff fee system in Providence County has been favorably reported by the House Finance Committee. It fixes the salary at \$8000 a year, and requires payment of all fees in the State Treasury, with periodical accountings. Another bill pending places the deputy sheriffs upon a salary basis. The passage of these bills, in the opinion of the Voters League, would bring Rhode Island into line with many other states that have long since abolished the fee system that is called "unbusinesslike, irresponsible and potentially vicious."

NO BIDS ON ROAD OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Large dealers in road oil refused to bid for supplying any of the 375,000 gallons needed for road work this summer, claiming that market conditions were unfavorable to them, and indications are that the State Board of Public Roads will have to abandon its practice of oiling the roads this year. Members of the board said on Thursday that the dealers would not bid on the 450,000 gallons of tar asked for, giving the same reasons, although one Boston dealer submitted a bid to supply 150,000 gallons at 18.5 cents a gallon or \$27,750 for the entire amount.

DOUBLE FARE PROTESTED

BOSTON, Mass.—The two-fare trolley payment in one city question came before the Public Service Commission today, when residents of Malden protested against the system whereby persons living in the district near North Main Street are required to pay an additional fare in order to ride in South Main Street. The added fare arises through the fact that the cars running on the first thoroughfare are operated by the Bay State Road, while

FRENCH REFUGE FOR CHILDREN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chateau de Chavagnac in Auvergne, France, the birthplace of Lafayette, will be opened to children who are forced to flee from their homes because of the bombardment of towns in the latest German offensive, according to a decision reached here by the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, Inc., which owns the chateau.

WOMEN IN MEDICAL UNITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Medical units composed of women will be sent to that portion of France devastated by the present German drive, it is announced today by the American Women's Hospital, which is conducting a campaign to raise \$200,000 for the equipment and staff of a chain of hospitals.

those on the other are run by the Boston Elevated. The remonstrants were of the opinion that a one-fare arrangement could be worked out should the two roads get together, while the roads contended that this is not possible. The commission decided that no disposition should be made of the case pending further action by the Legislature relative to the trolley situation.

COMPULSORY ARMY TRAINING OF YOUTHS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary to a final vote today the Senate apparently favored an amendment to the draft bill, which would provide for compulsory military training of youths between 19 and 21 years of age, by defeating, 35 to 32 a motion by W. L. Jones, Senator from Washington, to table it.

Opposing the amendment for registration of youths now 21, W. F. Kirby, Senator from Arkansas, said: "If it is necessary to increase the age limit it should go over 31 years instead of below 21."

"The proposal would confuse present army plans and take youths out of school and industry. Before this is finished we'll have 5,000,000 men in the army and 10,000,000 in camp." With the exception of a few districts in the large eastern cities, where delays have been permitted because of religious ceremonies at Easter time, the mobilization of 95,000 men comprising the last increment of the first draft and 15,000 men of the second, began to get under way today.

The first men of the second draft are called, despite the fact that Congress has not yet amended the law to change the basis of apportionment as Provost Marshal-General Crowder has asked. But it is practically certain that no more will be called until the question is settled.

The 95,000 men now called, it is understood, are needed at once to fill up divisions and other units or to take the places of men transferred from other divisions to make up deficiencies.

NEW YORK PACKING INQUIRY POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indefinite postponement of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the meat packers at New York was announced today by Francis J. Heney, the commission's counsel, upon his return here. Conditions found at New York, he said, precluded the advisability of an investigation at this time. He also said the investigation would be resumed at Chicago at a later date.

The trade commission has arranged to audit the account of the packers immediately to determine whether they had kept within the Food Administration's regulations prescribing a maximum profit to big packers of 2½ per cent on their turnover, and of 3 per cent to the small packers.

Finding to Be Handed Down

service of the United Press Associations
CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal Judge Samuel S. Alschuler announced today he would hand down his finding in the packing house arbitration at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The employees are confident of a wage increase but doubtful of the eight hour day demand.

TECHNICAL STUDENTS VACATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Technical students have been asked by the Federal Board for Vocational Education to spend their summer vacation working in the government service.



Norfolk Suits

The latest trench model in all-wool tan and gray Scotch tweeds. Do you know any material that wears better? Also all-wool blue serges and chevrons. Some with an extra pair of trousers. You will buy "him" two suits when you see the values in this line at..... **\$10.75**

Sizes 8 to 18 years. Extra trousers \$2. Various other boys' suits \$6.75 to \$15.

Juvenile Suits

The new styles are unusually good looking on the counter—On the outside of an animated youngster they will look even more attractive. These natty little junior norfolk and middy suits are made in blue serges, shepherd plaids and fancy materials. **\$5.00**

Sizes 4 to 8 years. Others \$4 to \$7.50.

Reefers

The reefer is the handiest thing in the youngster's wardrobe. Every boy needs one. We have the new Spring models in plain colors and fancy materials. **\$5.00**

Sizes 2½ to 10 years. Others from \$6 to \$8.

Blouses, Shirts, Ties, Hats, Caps, Hose, Underwear and Shoes for Your Boy at

The Continental Washington and Boylston Streets
BOSTON, MASS.

\$250,000 RETURN ON \$30,000 HOLDING

Stockholders in Bay State Fishing Company Said to Have Received Big Benefits

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—For their \$33,000 holdings, stockholders in the J. A. Rich Company received \$250,000 in the Bay State Fishing Company, when the latter concern absorbed the former company and seven other fish dealers at the Boston fish pier two years ago, according to the statement of Lewis M. Lee, former treasurer of the Rich concern, at the Massachusetts legislative inquiry into the fish industry on Thursday. At a previous hearing an official at the fish pier had testified that the Bay State Fishing Company, which owns a fleet of steam trawlers, has the power to make the price of fish in Boston.

Mr. Lee admitted that the dividends paid by the Bay State company were large, and that he received from the company an allowance, which he claimed to be a salary, of \$79 weekly, although he performed no service for the company. His holdings in the Rich company were 24 shares, for which he received 124 shares of the common stock of the Bay State. In addition he held, as trustee for J. A. Rich, 2000 shares of Bay State stock, which he had been directed, verbally, to distribute eventually to the members of the Rich family and himself, his portion being 500 shares. He did not know why he had been made a beneficiary.

So far as he knew, the other fish concerns absorbed by the Bay State Company received the same proportionate allotment as the Rich company, the amalgamation by the Bay State being on a basis of eight times the annual net earnings of the eight fishing companies.

Mr. Lee claimed that although he was a stockholder in the Bay State, he knew nothing of the activities of F. M. Dyer of New York in organizing the company two years ago.

The quotations published daily of the price of fish at the Boston Fish Pier are those which the dealers quote to the retail trade, and not the prices which the dealers pay the fish men, according to the evidence of F. M. Dimmick, manager of the Boston Fish Bureau, which collects and distributes fish news to the newspapers and 100 fish concerns in Boston, Gloucester, Portland, Me., and New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONFERENCE OPENS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—C. H. Woolbert of the Harvard Graduate School opened the fifth annual meeting of the New England Public Speaking Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon with an address, "The Public Speaker Carries On." This was followed by a round table discussion of the subject led by Miss Mary J. Garber of Cambridge and Miss Dora A. Williams of the Boston Normal School.

Dr. Percy W. Long of Harvard is to speak at this evening's session on the standardization of American speech. C. H. Ward of the Taft School also is to speak. Tomorrow morning Judge Arthur P. Stone of Harvard College and Dr. Frederick Martin of New York City are to address the conference. W. H. Davis of Bowdoin College is president of the organization.

STOP ORDERED TO PROFITEERING

Massachusetts Food Administrator
Says He Has Evidence of
Violations in Both the Sugar
and Flour Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Profiteering in
foods must stop at once in Massachu-
setts, declares a statement from Henry
B. Endicott, State Food Administrator,
Thursday night. While Mr. Endicott
explains that the great majority of
dealers have fulfilled the faith the ad-
ministration has in the honesty of the
average tradesman, there have been
exceptions and in such cases, he says,
the full powers of the administration
to force the profiteers to "disgorge and
repay and restore their improper, un-
patriotic and unlawful gains" will be
invoked.

"To the dealers in sugar and flour:
The Food Administration now has
evidence of 'profiteering' both in the
sugar and flour trades, in open viola-
tion of the requirements of the law,
in violation of all patriotic principles
and against the vital interests of the
country, says the statement.

"Such 'profiteering,' i.e., the charg-
ing, or in any manner whatsoever
directly or indirectly obtaining, prof-
its or prices beyond those prescribed
under the law, subjects the guilty
party to a revocation of license and
to other severe penalties.

"It has been hoped that the honest-
ness, the sense of fairness, the patriotic
impulse and the respect for law of
those engaged in these trades would be
sufficient to keep the trade dealings
within the prescribed and necessary
limits and it has been hoped that the
full power of the law would not have
to be exerted. It is my belief that
these considerations influenced the
great majority of the dealers in those
articles in the State. I am sure that
they are desirous of doing their busi-
ness in accordance with the law and
as patriotic citizens. There are how-
ever some exceptions.

"It is within the power of the Food
Administration to require from every
tradesman frequent detailed and sworn
reports; to require submission of ac-
counts and records for examination,
and to question employers and em-
ployees. This course would work
serious hardship on those tradesmen
who are conducting themselves prop-
erly.

"It is, as a practical matter, within
the power of the Food Administration
to force the profiteers to disgorge and
repay and restore their improper, un-
patriotic and unlawful gains to those
from whom they have been taken.

"It has taken time and patience to
procure the evidences now at hand,
as the devious methods in some cases
resorted to of 'beating the law' were
ingenious, to say the least. But for
such delay this notice would have gone
earlier.

"It may be that some of the guilty
parties will be proceeded against and
punished, but this further and final
warning is thought wise in any event.

"Bear this in mind: If this pro-
fiteering does not now stop, at least
in Massachusetts, the powers above
mentioned will be exercised. The word
'stop' in this circular means just what
it says. A word to the wise is
sufficient."

Violations Alleged

Providence Flour Wholesaler Ordered
to Improve Methods

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alfred M.
Coats, State Food Administrator, not-
ified V. Vitaro, a licensed flour whole-
saler, Thursday night, that he must
take steps at once to improve his
business methods and install a system
of bookkeeping, "which will prove the
reports you make in all details."

In the meanwhile Vitaro was in-
formed that he must consider himself
on probation and liable to lose his
dealer's license at the slightest in-
fringement of the food rules. Mr. Vi-
tarro has had his baker's license re-
voked already, and at recent hearings,
evidence was produced in an effort to
show that Vitarro violated the food
rules in selling wheat flour without
substitutes and had sold bread which
was not made of war flour. All ac-
cusations were denied by the defend-
ant. Mr. Coats' notification follows:

"Your case has been taken under
careful advisement, and we have come
to the following decision in regard
to it.

"You must put in at once a system
of bookkeeping which will prove the
reports which you make in all details,
and also will cover all transactions of
your wholesale business.

"You must separate your business
entirely from the baking business, and
any transactions you may have with
the same, must be entered as if the
baking business were an outside con-
cern.

"You must also take steps to make
reasonably certain that all certificates
for substitutes which you receive on
the sale of flour to customers are
signed by proper and responsible
parties, and that these substitutes are
really on hand.

"We are not at all satisfied with the
way your business has been run in the
past, and you will please consider
yourself on probation, and any fur-
ther infractions of the Food Adminis-
tration rules on your part will receive
immediate and drastic treatment."

POLES IN ENGLAND AS ALIEN FRIENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It has been de-
cided by the Government that Poles
resident in Great Britain who are
technically of German or Austrian
nationality, but whose sympathies are
friendly to Great Britain, may, for the
future, be treated as alien friends.

By an order in council under the

Aliens Restriction Act passed on Feb.
5, the Home Secretary is empowered
to grant a certificate of exemption
from all or any of the provisions of
the Aliens Restriction Order, such as
apply to alien friends, to any alien
enemy who, by means of a certificate
from the Polish national committee, or
otherwise, satisfies the Secretary of
State that he is by race a Pole and
is well disposed toward the interest
of His Majesty and his allies.

The Polish national committee re-
ferred to was constituted in August,
1917, with headquarters in Paris and
representatives in London, Rome,
Washington, and Bern, and has been
officially recognized by His Majesty's
Government. The London office of the
committee is at 2 Upper Montague
Street, Russell Square, and Poles who
desire to apply for a certificate of ex-
emption under the order in council are
advised to communicate with the Pol-
ish national committee.

The certificate of the Polish national
committee may be applied for by Rus-
sian Poles, as well as by those of Ger-
man or Austrian nationality, and will
be accepted by the British authorities
in proper cases, in lieu of a national
passport. The Polish national com-
mittee has the right to certify the sig-
natures of Poles who carry the certi-
ficates of the Polish national committee.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL PLAN ISSUED

Boston Fuel Committee Sends
Out Supply of Blanks for
Making Applications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Details of the coal
distribution plan designed by the
United States Fuel Administration,
with amendments to meet local con-
ditions, were issued by the Boston
Fuel Committee on Thursday. James
J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administra-
tor, has issued a supply of blanks for
making application for coal under the
new plan.

Every applicant must fill out blank
forms, one of which goes to the State
Fuel Administrator, a second to the
local fuel committee and the third to
the local dealer. By the new system,
a dealer is allowed to fill as quickly as
possible two-thirds of the order, and
after all applicants have been supplied
with that portion, he is to distribute
the remaining one-third.

The Boston Fuel Committee's order
of Thursday says:

Sales of coal for future use in ac-
cordance with these regulations, may
be made by dealers at any time after
receipt of this notice, but no deliv-
eries of coal except to supply im-
mediate needs shall be made until further
notice from committee A.

The prices charged for coal shall
be the prices established by the Boston
Fuel Administration and in force at the
time delivery of coal is made. It is
hoped the spring prices can be estab-
lished and announced about April 15.

"Dealers shall not accept an order
from any consumer for more than his
average normal supply except the
matter is first referred to committee
A and their approval obtained."

A copy of the application blank
which customers are required to fill
out in triplicate is inclosed and in-
structions that additional blanks may
be purchased from the New England
Retail Coal Dealers Association, 844
Old South Building.

TWENTY WAR DEVICES IN 40,000 ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Of about 40,000
ideas for war devices submitted to the
Government, only 20 have been ac-
cepted as feasible, according to Joseph
A. Steinmetz, president of the Penn-
sylvania Aero Club, speaking at the Bos-
ton City Club Thursday evening. One
of the 39,980 rejected was Rear-Admiral
Fiske's offer of a torpedo that could
be launched from an airplane. He
regretted this. "The Germans," he
said, "have succeeded in sinking sev-
eral ships of the air torpedo."

Mr. Steinmetz thought criticism of
the Government should be withheld,
but recommended that the inquiry into
the state of the airplane program be
continued. He advised the formation
of industrial instruction groups, as in
Philadelphia, to train volunteer work-
ers for the aircraft factories. The
movement, he said, is financed with
private funds, and women of refine-
ment and men of position became
trained workers. In general, he said,
the government aircraft program is in
better condition than the people had
been led to believe.

SPANISH STEAMER IS HELD IN MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The
Spanish steamer Leon XIII is unable
to sail from Montevideo, Uruguay,
the Allies having prohibited a supply
of bunker coal for the vessels of the Pin-
illos Company because it has been dis-
covered, it is charged, that its ships
had smuggled German officers and
diplomats to Spain from several of the
South American countries, principally
Chile, on big liners leaving here.

The prohibition affects several of
the largest passenger vessels plying
between Spain and South America.
The Leon XIII has been under sus-
picion for nearly a year. She was
overhauled at Gibraltar and off the
Brazilian coast several times under
suspicion that she was carrying sub-
marine supplies.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resig-
nation of Brig.-Gen. Christopher T.
O'Neill, commander of the fifty-fifth
infantry brigade, twenty-eighth divi-
sion (Pennsylvania troops), at Camp
Hancock, Augusta, Ga., has been ac-
cepted by President Wilson, effective
March 22.

CONVENTION PAY BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts House Passes to
Third Reading Measure Pro-
viding \$500 for Each Dele-
gate for Continued Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At the end of a
long debate, the Massachusetts House
voted on Thursday to grant the mem-
bers of the Constitutional Convention
\$500 each, as compensation for the
continued session this summer. The
House was quite evenly divided on the
subject, ordering the bill from the
Ways and Means Committee to a third
reading by a standing vote of 103 to
91.

Opponents of the convention made
futile attempts to attach referendum
clauses to the proposition, so that the
voters might say whether they wished
the convention deliberations to con-
tinue indefinitely. A motion by Rep-
resentative John L. Donovan of Bos-
ton, to provide extra compensation of
\$750 for each member, was rejected on
a roll call, 105 to 54.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill was un-
successful in securing substitution of
a resolution favoring a uniform eight-
hour day for all industrial workers
for an adverse committee report. The
House accepted an unfavorable report
from the Ways and Means Committee
on an appropriation of \$6000 asked for
by the Free Public Library Commis-
sion for work among aliens. Mr. Bil-
ler of Arlington, for the committee,
claimed that this was an unnecessary
appropriation since the work is cov-
ered by the new immigration bureau.

The Sunday baseball and football
bill, for soldiers and sailors, was
passed in the Senate in the form in
which it was perfected by the House.
Senator Cross of Royalston moved
reference to the next General Court.
Senator Perley, chairman of the Com-
mittee on Legal Affairs, offered an
amendment to require licenses from
mayors or selectmen so as to give
the cities and towns a voice in the
matter. Senator Lawler of Boston
moved to strike out the provision that
no admission shall be charged, while
Senator Russell of Cambridge moved
to substitute the original bill, which
would require admission receipts to
be turned over to charity. All motions
were defeated.

The Senate reconsidered the Weav-
ers Specification Bill, passed to en-
gagement on Wednesday, and it was
defeated by a vote of 24 to 9.

The Senate refused, on a roll-call
vote, 20 to 10, to substitute for an ad-
verse committee report a bill for the
incorporation of the Massachusetts
Credit Union Bank.

Senator Morris of Boston obtained
postponement until Wednesday of
Senate action on the adverse report
from the Committee on Social Welfare
on the social insurance and age pen-
sion bills of Wendell P. Thoré.

The House today voted to refer to
the next General Court the bill pro-
viding for the appointment of school
districts, the Committee on Education
having reported the bill adversely.

The bill to grant further extension
of time to foreign corporations to file
tax returns met with strong opposi-
tion in the Senate today and after the
measure had passed to be engrossed
Senator Gifford gave notice that he
would move reconsideration on Mon-
day.

The Committee on Education re-
ported a bill providing state aid for
high school education for children in
towns of less than 500 population.

REARRANGEMENT OF ASSESSING DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Following a re-
arrangement of the assessment districts
and a reduction in the number from
50 to 41, Edward B. Daily, chairman of
the Board of Assessors, announced on
Thursday the names of first assistant
assessors, who will have charge of the
property valuations in each district
after May 1, the beginning of the tax
year. Two of the districts have been
temporarily consolidated so that the
principal assessors were enabled to
further reduce the list of first assis-
tants to 40.

In making up a list of first assis-
tants 40 of those already holding office
were reappointed, while eight who
served under the administration of
Mayor James M. Curley were dropped.
It is expected that Mayor Peters will
act shortly on the new law reorganiz-
ing the assessors' department, which
gives him the power to appoint a new
board of three principal assessors and
five deputies as well as such assis-
tants as are necessary. The appoint-
ments made on Thursday were under
the old law, but will hold through
under the reorganization.

JAPAN TO SUPPLY TWELVE STEAMSHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the
agreement between the United States
and Japanese shipbuilders, 12 steam-
ships of about 100,000 tons capacity
soon will be brought under the United
States flag in return for supplies of
steel.

STOCK DIVIDENDS BILL CONSIDERED

BOSTON, Mass.—The legislative
committee on taxation today consid-
ered the petition of William Lawrence
Underwood, that under the state law
on income tax, stock dividends should
not be taxable. This bill states:
"Stock dividends shall not be taxable
under this section but cash dividends,
whether or not accompanied by an
option to subscribe for new shares

shall not be regarded as stock divi-
dends under this provision."

Income Tax Deputy Bond opposed
the bill, stating that he believed the
proposition should wait until the next
General Court, as the question as to
whether or not stock dividends are
considered income will probably be
settled by the Supreme Court.

The committee heard also the peti-
tion of Cornelius Boothman of North
Adams, to change the method of dis-
tribution of the corporate franchise
tax of domestic business corporations.
The bill provides that one-sixth of the
tax shall be retained by the Common-
wealth and the remainder distributed
among the cities and towns where the
business is carried on.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING PROGRAM

Government to Turn Out More
Ships Than Any Nation Ever
Has, Says Member of Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"The shipping pro-
gram of the United States is up to
schedule, and this year will see a
greater amount of tonnage turned out
in this country than any nation ever
turned out in the same length of time,"
declared Bainbridge Colby of the
United States Shipping Board,
speaking in Tremont Temple, Thurs-
day night, at the first of a series of
meetings to arouse New Englanders
to great activity in prosecuting the
war, so successful conclusion. The
meetings are under the auspices of
the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and
will be held all over New England.

"In 11 months 132 shipbuilding
plants have been built in this country
and ships are now being turned out
besides," asserted Mr. Colby. "Next
year," he said, "the total tonnage pro-
duced will be twice as large as this
year. The submarine is already van-
quished."

Replying to charges of extravagance
by the Shipping Board, Mr. Colby said:
"In war nothing is so cheap as money
and so precious as time, and the
work of installing shipbuilding plants
does not allow of a penny-saving pol-
icy that may jeopardize victory in the
war."

He asked that every American ab-
stain from destructive criticism of the
Administration and emphasized the
need of increasing the shipbuilding
force. The present shipbuilding force
of 250,000 men must be doubled, he
said. He declared the Hog Island ship-
yards to be the best in the world, say-
ing that the 50 ways at the plant will
turn out a 9000-ton ship every 60 days.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the
National Service Section of the United
States Shipping Board, said: "Before
long ships will be turned out in the
Delaware River at the rate of one
every two days. Use your influence to
get the workers to work seven days a
week and as many hours a day as pos-
sible. Every man who refuses to help
in this war is a traitor."

JUMPS TRAIN TO ESCAPE DRAFT

Service of the United Press Associations
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Henry J. Sev-
igny of this city, jumped from the
window of a moving train near here
today in an attempt to escape going
into military service at Camp Devens.
Sevigny, with other Lawrence men
called for military service at Ayer,
boarded the train in change of an
officer. Soon after reaching the out-
skirts of the city, he raised a window
and threw himself out. He was cap-
tured after a short chase.

INCREASE IN WOMEN EMPLOYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase
of 1,426,000 in the number of women
employed since 1914 is shown in fig-
ures announced today by the bureau
of labor statistics. The greatest in-
crease was in industries, which took
in 530,000 more women, but the largest
proportionate increase was 214,000 ad-
ditional women taken into government
service. Women have replaced 1,412,-
000 men since 1914.

SUGAR BEETS TO BE GROWN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Returning
from a tour of the sugar beet fields of
Nebraska, F. A. Aldrich, a farmer of
Oxford, says that he intends to raise
sugar beets on his farm next summer,
not only as a means of increasing the
sugar supply, but to show the farm-
ers in this district that sugar beets
can be grown with profit on the land
of New England.

FIFTH KEEL LAID AT HOG ISLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announce-
ment has been made by Francis T.
Bowles, assistant general manager of
the Emergency Fleet Corporation that
the fifth keel had been laid at the Hog
Island shipyard. He also notified steel
mills that they must make up a 50,-
000-ton shortage of steel at the yard
during April.

AMERICANS GET OUT OF FINLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commander
Walter S. Crosey, American naval
attaché at Petrograd and 14 other
Americans have succeeded in getting
out of Finland safely, the State De-
partment is informed by Minister
Morris at Stockholm. Captain Crosey
is at Kristianstad, Sweden.

ELEVATOR GIRLS' BILL INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—The legislative
Committee on Social Welfare, in ex-
ecutive session today, voted to report
favorably the bill limiting the em-
ployment of girls on elevators in
buildings to a maximum of 54 hours
per week.

NO EMBARGOES ON SEED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Field and
garden seed will be unconditionally
exempted from all embargoes, accord-
ing to an announcement made by the
Department of Agriculture today.
Instructions will be issued to all rail-
roads to do everything possible to
expedite the movement of seed.

PROHIBITION WEEK HELD IN ULSTER

Mayor of Derry Explains Object
as Total Abstinence for the
Individual and Total Prohi-
bition for the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ireland.—A meet-
ing of temperance workers was held
during Prohibition Week in the Union
Hall, Londonderry, in connection with
the Ulster Temperance Council's cam-
paign for the right of local option and
war-time prohibition in Ulster.

The Mayor of Derry, Alderman Sir
Robert N. Anderson, president of the
Ulster Temperance Council, who was
in the chair, explained that the object
of the Ulster Temperance Council was
the consolidation of the temperance
forces throughout Ulster. It was a
movement organized for the special
purpose of bringing into line the dif-
ferent Protestant churches and tem-
perance societies, and so creating a
strength and solidarity that hitherto
had been sadly wanting in the tem-
perance movement throughout that prov-
ince. These were the days when com-
binations told. The liquor trade was
thoroughly organized and had set
aside the enormous reserve of £20,-
000,000 for the protection of their in-
terests, and over £5,000,000 for work
in connection with the general elec-
tion, which would probably be con-
tested some time during the ensuing
six months.

They all knew that the liquor traf-
fic was able to use its organizing
ability and great financial interest
with wonderful effect. That was the
reason why, all over the world, there
had been, in recent years, a consoli-
dation of the temperance forces on
this great moral issue. Such a com-
bination had worked wonderful re-
sults in Canada and the United States.
Similar action had secured the Scot-
tish Temperance Act, which would
give Scotland the right to vote on
local option in 1920. The churches
of England and Wales were uniting
on this issue. And now the Ulster
Temperance Council was bringing the
Protestant churches of Ulster into
line with this great world movement
for truth, righteousness, justice, and
liberty. The fundamentals of the
movement were easily defined—they
were total abstinence for the individ-
ual and total prohibition for the
State. In the effort to attain these
objects they would not interfere with,
but on the contrary would welcome
with the greatest cordiality, the help
and cooperation of all existing orga-
nizations. No one needed to be con-
vinced of the benefit and advantage of
total abstinence for the individual.
Hence the Ulster Temperance Council
would devote its main exertions to
ward securing prohibition for the
State. It was generally recognized
that there was a strong and virile
temperance sentiment fully mobilized
for future emergencies, so that it
could be used to its fullest extent as
opportunity offered. These were the
days of the rights of self-determina-
tion, and it might be possible that on
the temperance question Ulster would
have the power to say whether it de-
sired to have the liquor traffic con-
tinued, curtailed, or wiped off alto-

gether. In any event, the best way to
bring about this reform was to create
a healthy public sentiment, so that it
might be intelligently used as oppor-
tunity offered.

The question had been often asked,
the speaker continued, whether the
Ulster Temperance Council were out
to make prohibition the one cardinal
plank in electoral contests throughout
Ulster. They were not, and they did
not propose to interfere with the or-
ganizations that selected candidates
further than to submit names and to
help them to select gentlemen who
would not only represent Ulster on the
great question of primary importance,
but who would be sound on the pro-
hibition question as well. The two
forces were not mutually antagonistic,
but rather complementary. They had
good, substantial reasons for believ-
ing that the political authorities would
have no objection to this movement;
and, as a matter of fact, a great many
of the present Ulster members of Par-
liament were numbered amongst its
supporters.

Dealing with the matter of war-
time prohibition, Alderman Anderson
said that he wished to emphasize the
fact that this was not a temperance
issue, and the public must approach it
from the national and patriotic aspect.
The problem of food supplies was the
one on which they were likely either
to win or lose the war. Not a single
ounce of food should be used in the
brewing of beer, which was at the best
a luxury. The heads of all the Prot-
estant churches of Ireland and the
leading business men of the Province
were now directly associated with the
movement, and so they could confi-
dently appeal to the business men and
temperance reformers to respond lib-
erally to the appeal being made in con-
nection with Prohibition Week. They
now appealed to the women of Ulster
for their aid in the campaign. The
newly enfranchised women electors
were a great force that would have
to be reckoned with, and now they had
got the opportunity they would use
their undoubted influence and power
to secure clean, healthy homes, free
from the evils so closely associated
with the dangerous and disastrous
drink traffic.

"After an interesting discussion it
was decided to make an exhaustive
canvass of the Protestant population
of the city in favor of local option for
the Province and also war-time pro-
hibition."

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Details of the food
plans now being formulated in readi-
ness for the season of 1918 are to be
discussed at the regular monthly con-
ference of the Massachusetts Woman's
Committee, Council of National De-
fense, to be held in the lower auditor-
ium, east wing of the State House,
on Monday at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Na-
thaniel Thayer, chairman, will preside.
W. W. Chenoweth of the Massachusetts
Agricultural College will tell of the
latest and best methods of canning.
Several people who were connected
with successful canning centers last
season will also be heard upon this
subject. George Farley, also of the
Agricultural College and superintendent
of extension work for boys and
girls, will tell of plans to interest
young people in kitchen gardening and
poultry raising. Reports of the work
being done by several of the 350 units
which make up the Massachusetts
Council of Defense will be given.

PORTLAND SCHOOLS' VACCINATION ORDER

Exceptions to Be Made to Rule
When Parents or Guardian
Present Satisfactory Evidence
of Conscientious Objection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—The School Com-
mittee of this city has adopted the
following rule in regard to the vac-
cination of school children: "No child
shall attend any public school without
furnishing a certificate from some re-
putable physician that he or she has
been successfully vaccinated. Excep-
tions to this rule will only be made,
first, in the case of a pupil whose
parents or guardian present satisfac-
tory evidence in a sworn statement
that they are opposed to vaccination
on principle, and second, in the case
of pupils who present from a physician
a statement satisfactory to the School
Committee certifying that they are un-
fit subjects for vaccination. When,
however, it is necessary, in the opin-
ion of the School Committee, on ac-
count of the presence of smallpox in
the city, these unvaccinated pupils
may be excluded from school."

This rule was adopted after corre-
spondence with the Board of Education
of Cleveland, Ohio, where a similar
rule has been put into effect. The ex-
perience of Cleveland with this rule
was officially reported to be approxi-
mately as follows: "Number of chil-
dren in public schools, 105,000; num-
ber of pupils who present from a physi-
cian a statement satisfactory to the School
Committee certifying that they are un-
fit subjects for vaccination, 4000; num-
ber of children presenting physicians' state-
ments 1000."

The rule adopted by the Portland
School Committee passed by a vote of
10 members to 2, and becomes effective
immediately.

BOSTON SCHOOL BOOKS SCRUTINIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—While textbooks in
Boston schools are believed by school
officials to be free from German
propaganda, a close scrutiny of them
is being made by the teachers for any-
thing offensive, and a report is ex-
pected by the middle of April. Jer-
emiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent,
said Thursday that he did not expect
it would be found necessary to
throw any of them out.

German is taught as one of the mod-
ern languages in high schools and in
four or five intermediate schools. Mr.
Burke said, and there has been no
thought of discontinuing it. French,
German, Spanish and Italian are of-
fered pupils in this way. Mr. Burke
said that he had noticed no diminution
of interest in German in the inter-
mediate schools where it is offered,
but there has been a general increase
in the demand for French and Spanish
in high schools in the last few years.

Officials believe that the German
literature contains much of value and
that as the language will be used after
the war as before, it is not unpatriotic
to have it taught or studied in the
school system at this time.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and
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Blouses have just arrived and are
priced specially moderate.

Tailored Suits

MAINE REPUBLICANS ADOPT A PLATFORM

National Prohibition and Water Power Development Indorsed at Convention Which Is Addressed by Col. Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Having adopted a platform favoring national prohibition and the development of the water power of the State, the Maine Republican State convention, held here on Thursday, came to a close in the evening, with an address by former President Roosevelt. He said that the people must shun alike the reactionaries who invite disaster by refusing to face and grapple with the needs of the hour, and "sinister demagogues and loose-minded visionaries." They must resist both the Romanism of the social and industrial system, and those he described as the "American Bolsheviks." "If Congress does its duty," he said, "it will revoke the charter of the German-American Alliance and make a provision that membership in it constitutes treason against this country."

The platform declared for a careful investigation of the water-power situation in the State and its promotion for the benefit of the people and not for the advantage of private interests from outside, without, however, indorsing State ownership. A motion to obtain indorsement of woman suffrage which was defeated in a special election here in September was defeated in the Committee on Resolutions by a vote of 8 to 7.

The convention adopted resolutions pledging the party to the support of the Government in the war, expressing the belief that the organization of a joint congressional expenditures committee and the adoption of a budget system would be of great value. The loyalty of labor in the war crisis was commended. Other propositions favored were good roads, equalization of taxation and measures for the support of dependents of soldiers.

A resolution was adopted also expressing a desire that all Progressives join in the rehabilitation of the Republican Party.

Governor Milliken in his speech to the convention said in part: "Both the prohibitory law and its rigid, honest enforcement have the overwhelming support of public opinion throughout the State. That promise has been kept. The honest efforts of all officials charged with the enforcement of the law in Maine, aided by new state and federal laws have brought about a condition so satisfactory that all discussion of the wisdom of the law has permanently ended."

Some of our jails are empty, all save a rapidly dwindling number of inmates. Arrests for all causes are constantly decreasing.

The prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution will undoubtedly be ratified as soon as the Legislature can meet again and we should unite in urging upon Congress the immediate enactment of a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the continuance of the war. At a time when the utmost resources of the nation are required in the prosecution of the war the appalling toll levied by the liquor traffic upon the scant available supply of food, fuel and labor and even upon life itself should no longer be tolerated.

"The importance of water power as a great natural resource of our State is emphasized by the present uncertainty and scarcity of the fuel supply. The State has two plain duties in this connection; first, to retain the power within our borders for the use and benefit of our own people; second, to encourage the development of water power under conditions that will assure its availability for industrial and household use at reasonable rates without injustice to capital honestly and prudently invested in such projects. Our greatest danger is the desire of selfish interests outside of Maine to exploit our water powers for their own profit beyond the borders of our State."

"The next Legislature should inaugurate a rapid, thorough and complete investigation of the whole subject creating some special and competent agency for the purpose and providing sufficient funds to insure a prompt report. Discussion of the problem of development is proper and exceedingly timely and out of such discussion a constructive public policy will finally grow. Let us remember in the meantime that the vital issue is the prevention of power transmission outside of Maine. Let no discussion or collateral issues serve us from our fixed determination to retain our water powers for the use and benefit of our own people."

The following state committee was elected: Robert J. Hodgson, Androscoog; Clarence A. Powers, Aroostook; Guy H. Sturgis, Cumberland; D. F. Field, Franklin; Timothy F. Mahoney, Hancock; George Hodgman, Knox; Frank J. Ham, Kennebec; John A. Erskine, Lincoln; Frederick R. Dyer, Oxford; Frederick H. Parkhurst, Penobscot; James H. Hudson, Piscataquis; Rupert H. Baxter, Sagadahoc; Frank A. Briggs, Somerset; B. F. Colcord, Waldo; William F. Campbell, Washington, and Frank D. Fenderson, York.

Peate Only in Victory

Col. Roosevelt Says Germany Must Be Beaten to Her Knees

PORTLAND, Me.—There is but one way to get a righteous and lasting peace, and that is to beat Germany to her knees, Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared here today in a "keynote address" which he delivered before the Maine Republican State Convention. Colonel Roosevelt lauded as "wholehearted" support which he declared the Republican members of Congress had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Col. Theodore Roosevelt

given to the Administration in Washington. He decried "mismanagement at Washington," which, he said, had been such as to cause all good patriots grave concern and urged the necessity for pursuing a policy of "permanent preparedness" after the war is won. "War is won by brains and steel, not by kid gloves and fine phrases," said the former President in his arraignment of "some of the most important divisions of the Government," which he said were "almost chemically pure of efficient organization."

In discussing post-bellum readjustments, which he declared have already been shown essential to the continued well-being of the nation, the speaker said: "We cannot afford to tolerate flint-lock methods of warfare in time of war or flint-lock methods of government for meeting the problems of industry in time of peace. We need new weapons, but we need the old spirit back of the new weapons. The simple governmental processes which sufficed in the days of Washington and even in the days of Lincoln are as utterly inadequate today in peace as the flint-lock of Bunker Hill and the smooth-bore muskets of Bull Run would be in war."

Republicans in Congress since the entry of the United States into the war "have sought to serve their party only by making it serve America," Colonel Roosevelt said in his introductory remarks. "Not in all our history has any political party when in opposition, shown as fine, as whole-hearted and as completely disinterested patriotism as has been shown by the Republican Party, especially by its representatives in the Senate and Congress of the United States during the year and two months now closing."

"There have been during this period very grave faults and shortcomings and delays in governmental work. But they were not due to action of Congress; and the action of the Republicans in Congress was consistently designed to correct them."

"We are pledged to the hilt as a nation to put this war through without flinching until we win the peace of overwhelming victory. We are pledged to secure for each well-behaved nation the right to control its own destinies and to live undominated and unharmed by others so long as it does not harm others."

"This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress' war. It is the duty of the Republican Party to stand like a rock against inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation and delay no less than against lukewarmness in serving the common cause of ourselves and our allies. To support a public servant who does wrong is as profoundly unpatriotic as to oppose a public servant who does right."

"In common with all civilized mankind we have been outraged by Germany's callous and cynical brutalities against well-behaved weaker nations. This is a war on behalf of treaties as against scraps of paper; for the freedom of the seas against world enslavement—for Germany has been the real foe of freedom of the seas."

After enumerating German barbarities in Belgium and the cruelties of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany's "assault states," Colonel Roosevelt said: "Unless we war on Turkey precisely as we war on Germany, we show that we are insincere when we say that we wish to make the world safe for democracy. We are bound as a nation now to remember that fine phrases, that bold and lofty declarations of purpose, are of worth only as they are turned into brave deeds by men who are both strong and true. We of this nation must now prove our truth by our endeavor."

The speaker attacked German-Americanism saying "there can be no such thing as a 'fifty-fifty' allegiance" and declared that "hereafter we must see that the melting pot really does melt."

Relative to American unpreparedness for war Colonel Roosevelt said: "If we had even begun seriously to fight last September, Russia probably would not have broken down and victory would now be in sight."

The speaker sounded a warning

against "professional pacifists" who he said, as "apostles of weakness and folly," would renew their activities when peace is won.

"The great Russian commonwealth offers a lamentable example of the effect of vibrating between the tyranny of an autocracy and the tyranny of a mob. The autocracy of the Romanoffs united extreme incapacity with complete despotism."

"It was overthrown. After seething tumult the Bolsheviks came to the fore."

The Bolsheviks have no more to teach America than the Romanoffs themselves.

"If we are wise we shall not permit ourselves to be withheld from a forward movement by the Romanoffs of our own social and industrial system and neither shall we permit ourselves to be plunged into the abyss of fathomless disaster into which we would be plunged if we followed the American Bolsheviks."

"Let us steadily keep in mind the one great fact that nothing must be allowed to interfere with ample production. There must be no limitation of production. This means that there must be no attempt by the Government at price-fixing which shall result to the detriment of the farmer. Any experiment in price-fixing, and especially in maximum price-fixing, should be entered into only most cautiously."

"In this war no profiteering should be allowed. It should not be stopped, however, by hampering production. But the excess profits should be taxed on a heavily increasing scale."

UNITED STATES STEEL STEAMER LAUNCHED

A PACIFIC PORT—The first steel steamship ever constructed in this city was launched on Thursday. Built for the United States Shipping Board, it is 7500 tons, 396 feet long, 29.5 feet beam and 53 feet deep.

ORDER ABOLISHING BUGLE CALL ISSUED

CAMP DIX, N. J.—An order abolishing all bugle calls for mess and drill has been issued here by Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, in order that officers and men may learn to rely upon their watches.

COLLEGE FRESHMEN DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Negotiations between representatives of Harvard and Princeton universities have resulted in a decision to hold this year as usual the freshman intercollegiate debate between Harvard, Yale and Princeton 1921. Unless word to the contrary is received from Yale within the next three days, the debate will be held on May 17, the Harvard Freshman negative team meeting the Yale affirmative speakers here, while the 1921 Yale speakers to Princeton. The subject for debate will be announced by the Harvard University College Debating Council on April 22. The privilege for final wording the question is to be granted to Yale, according to present arrangements.

BANK MEASURE SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has signed the bill known as the Reciprocity Bank Bill. It exempts from taxation the deposits of Massachusetts citizens in banks in other states having a similar law. The measure was hastened to enactment late Thursday, and was immediately signed.

WAR DEPARTMENT TRANSFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. Hugh S. Johnson, deputy provost marshal-general, has been transferred from that duty to the office of Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, director of supplies, and will head the appraisal board of the War Department's supply organization. His successor as deputy provost marshal-general has not been named.

RECRUITS ARRIVE AT CAMP DEVENS

By Tonight It Is Expected the More Than Twenty-Seven Hundred Men Comprising First Quota Will Have Arrived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—By tonight, it is expected that 2710 men comprising the first quota of the second selective draft will have arrived from Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island, all reporting to the depot brigade commander which takes all new recruits and starts them in on their military training. Of this number, Massachusetts sends 2069, Maine 301, and Rhode Island 340.

It was decided on Thursday not to send officers to escort men to the cantonment from their respective communities, only in cases where men reported from some of the most distant points. Several officers went to Maine, including Capt. William C. Kochendorfer of the three hundred and first engineer regiment, Capt. Robert M. Benjamin of the three hundred and third infantry, First Lieut. Leroy R. Corwin, three hundred and fourth infantry, First Lieut. Lincoln Clark, three hundred and first infantry, Second Lieut. Paul E. Callanan, military police, and Second Lieut. Martin F. Conter, three hundred and second infantry.

The assignment of Massachusetts men to depot brigade companies is arranged as follows:

Second Company—Adams, North Adams, Springfield, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Westfield.

Third Company—Leominster, Marlboro, Medford, Stoneham, Chicopee, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Northampton, Amherst, Ware, Holyoke.

Fourth Company—East Brookfield, Ludlow, Lee, Newton, Milford, Framingham, Norwood, Mansfield, Attleboro, Taunton, Wintthrop.

Fifth Company—Worcester.

Seventh Company—Groveton, Haverhill, Lawrence, Tewksbury, Lowell, Malden.

Eighth Company—Arlington, Woburn, Peabody, Melrose, Canton, Newburyport, Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Swampscott, Needham, Rockland, Plymouth.

Ninth Company—Boston, boards 1 to 10.

Tenth Company—Boston, boards 11 to 24.

Eleventh Company—Cambridge, Waltham, South Braintree, Brookline, Fall River, Boston, board 25.

Twelfth Company—New Bedford, Lynn, Chelsea, Everett, Lawrence.

Approximately 418 men constitute the Boston quota from 25 different boards, and the men will leave their homes at various times during the day, transportation plans having been completed several days ago, when Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in the State, notified all boards that they should have men enough on hand to insure that full quotas be sent to Camp Devens in all cases.

Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, has returned from Washington, where he appeared before a board to determine the capabilities of commanders for field service.

In connection with the arrival of men in the second draft call, it is announced that the depot brigade in the future will be composed of 12 battalions instead of eight, this increase providing for 16 extra companies, or a total of 4000 men in all. It is expected that half of this number will be Negroes from the South.

Call for 5000 Canadians

Thousands of Unenlisted British Subjects Said to Be in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A call for 5000 more Canadian troops from New England has been issued by Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson, commanding the eastern division of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, and has been made public here by Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the mission in Massachusetts. These men must come to the front without any more persuasion, the call states, as there are thousands of British subjects in this vicinity who have not yet enlisted.

Major Marlatt has sent instructions to the various depots, impressing upon the officers the need of redoubled efforts. Day and evening rallies continue throughout Massachusetts where British subjects who ought to be in uniform are known to reside.

Col. John S. Dennis, officer commanding the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in New York City, has sent out a statement to all stations in the department, in which he emphasizes the importance of getting men into the front-line trenches at the earliest possible opportunity. He also notes the fact that in England the Government is obliged to go into the machine shops and to all essential industries in order to get men for

the battle line, although these men are urgently required for the making of munitions. "In Canada," he continues, "we are in much the same position, and the Military Act can produce only a limited number of men. In the United States, however, there is an inexhaustible reservoir of manpower in which Britishers and Canadians form a small, but useful factor. "What every Britisher in this country ought to remember is that he can get to the front quicker than any man going into the American army today, and therefore is more useful as a fighting man at this minute than an American recruit. In the second place it is far more useful for him to go into the firing line where every man is needed than to stay over here in any industry whatsoever, whether he may think it essential or not. There are plenty of people in the United States to carry on essential industries."

"Any man enlisted today in the recruiting mission will go to Canada and get to France in time to fight this summer. He may even get there in season to take part in the battle which is going on, and which may continue for several months with various phases."

Shipment of Articles

Adjutant at Northeastern Headquarters Receives Instructions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Albert G. Williams, department adjutant at northeastern headquarters, has received new instructions issued by Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, Washington, D. C., regarding the shipment of articles to men in the American expeditionary forces. The order reads:

"In the future, shipments of any articles to members of the American expeditionary forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same is to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post packages will be accepted by the post office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case."

Much mail intended for men in the service reaches northeastern headquarters only to accumulate until the location of the persons for whom it is intended can be ascertained, so that officials again call the attention of the public to the following:

"The only correct way to address troops abroad is to give the soldier's full name, his rank, regiment, and company, or if unassigned, Ordnance Enlisted Reserve Corps, Quartermaster Corps, or whatever detachment, followed by the words "American Expeditionary Forces," omitting "via New York" or "in care of the Postmaster at New York." "In France," or similar phrases. These instructions have been issued to the army, but many of the troops embarking overseas are not familiar with them, and many soldiers in writing home request their families not to write again until some permanent address is given. In this case, several weeks or possibly months often elapse. It is also necessary in forwarding mail to write legibly, and to put a return address on all mail or packages."

The pigeon loft at Ft. Banks has been completed and on Monday it will be supplied with 75 birds. A similar consignment of birds will also be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., this week being in charge of Lieut. Robert Milne.

Col. Charles A. Taylor of the army recruiting station was a visitor at Northeastern headquarters today in consultation with various officials.

Col. Warren F. Newcomb left this morning on an inspection trip of various points in his department. Officers throughout the department today attended a meeting at the South Armory, at which time a representative of the War Department explained the officers' classification system.

Postmaster Is Named

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. Thorndike B. Howe of this city and of the one hundred third field artillery regiment, formerly the second Massachusetts, has been made postmaster of the American Expeditionary Force in France, according to information which has just been received. Maj. Ralph S. Hamilton Jr., of Providence, R. I., is his assistant, and has been relieved of the command of the first battalion of the one hundred third field artillery, the regiment of which the Rhode Island batteries are a part.

Commonwealth Pier

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of the English department of Tufts College, and instructor in oratory and argumentation will lecture tonight before the naval reservists at the receiving ship, Commonwealth Pier, his subject being "The Phases of the War as Illustrated by Raemakers." This talk which has met with distinct approval in various places, will be illustrated with ex-

amples of the cartoonist's art, and it was given at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., twice a day for a week under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Later, Professor Gilmer will give the lecture before the men at the Newport Training Station, Newport, R. I.

David R. Beattie has joined the Y. M. C. A. forces at the pier, and is now an assistant to Secretary George F. Sturtevant of the Y. M. C. A.

Men stationed at the receiving ship here are planning various spring athletics, and a baseball team is being organized under the direction of Coach Connors of the Pier Commissary School.

Harvard Training Corps

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Members of the second and third battalions of the reserve officers training corps at Harvard University were inspected this morning by Capt. Austin McC. McDonnell, C. A. C., who is officially representing the War Department on a tour of inspection which includes all of the New England colleges where military training is a feature of the work.

Beginning next week, there will be another change in training for the men, as a half hour is to be given over to gallery practice. The range under the stadium will be used for this phase of training, and the men will be given instruction in the use of the sub-caliber rifles. This instruction, it is believed, will fit them for range work at the naval rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., where they will be detailed early in May. In addition to the rifle practice, the work with the bayonets will be continued as usual.

WASHINGTON DAY MARKED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The anniversary of George Washington's birthday was celebrated in London at a dinner given by the London section of the Navy League of the United States. As the celebration fell on one of London's "meatless days," the dinner at which the distinguished guests gathered was vegetarian, and very simple as befitted the present time.

Dr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, pledged "The Memory of Washington" in a speech in which he expressed his pride at the part Americans in England were playing in the war. Many had enlisted in the British army, and many more, he said, had joined up in the army of the United States. Out of something like 8000 American civilians in Great Britain, under 1800 were of British military age.

The American slacker, Dr. Page declared, if he could be found anywhere, was certainly not to be found in the United Kingdom. Dr. Page also expressed profound thankfulness that there was no such thing as an "American colony" in London. "We," he said, "mingle with our British friends."

In a stirring speech Admiral Sims, of the United States navy, declared the American battleships were stripped for action, "spitting on their hands," as he expressed it, and waiting for the word. Reviewing the turn of events had taken, with Russia out of the struggle, with the Allies, Admiral Sims said that even if Italy were forced off the map, and gallant France were overrun, the Central Powers would still have to balance accounts with Great Britain and her colonies and with the United States. "That is a combination," he added, amid general acclamation, "which cannot be beaten."

BOOKS ON EXPLOSIVES REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All books dealing with the manufacture of high explosives have been removed from the open shelves of the City Library, in accordance with orders received recently from the War Department, according to Hiller C. Wellman, librarian. The object of removing the books is to prevent as far as possible the dissemination of knowledge of that character which would be of benefit to enemies of the country desiring to damage property.

CONTROVERSY ADJUSTED

PORTLAND, Me.—The controversy between the local station men and the Grand Trunk Railway was amicably adjusted Thursday at a conference at which David W. Benjamin of Washington, sent here by Director of Railroads McAdoo, acted as mediator. Details of the settlement were not made public. The men had threatened a strike on account of the discharge of two of their number.

RATIFICATION IN SENATE IS PRESSED

Dry Leaders in Massachusetts Legislature Stand Firm and Under No Circumstances Will They Consider Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Senate having agreed to vote next Tuesday on the question of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment, the dry leaders make it definitely plain that they are standing firmly for ratification and under no circumstances will they temporize with any referendum plan. They condemn the referendum as stanchly and unswervingly as they advocate a dry United States, for, it is pointed out, in no instance have the wets answered the charge that the brewers' referendum is fraudulent and intended to confuse.

Supporters of the Amendment "advisory referendum," so called, have not undertaken to explain which would be "advisory" to a member of the Legislature, whether the total vote of the whole State, or simply the total in a given representative or senatorial district. Should the State, on a referendum next November show a majority for prohibition, while more than half the districts are against it, one legislator might consider himself free to vote as he chose, while a more conscientious member of the Legislature might find the issue hopelessly confused.

Even if every district in the State went strongly for ratification, this vote would not be legally binding upon the representatives. A referendum advocate recently stated that there would not be one man in ten on Beacon Hill next year who would dare to disregard such "instructions" from his constituents. Another referendum advocate said not more than 2 per cent would disregard the electorate. Yet 10 per cent of the House membership would be 24 votes unbridled; 2 per cent would be four or five votes, enough in either instance to hold the balance of power in a close contest.

The referendum is opposed to the last ditch by the dries who would rather postpone ratification to another year than carry the question to the polls next fall and run the gauntlet of the brewers' money, which one Republican legislator has frankly stated would "turn the state upside down." Then Massachusetts has the warning given in Boston by Dr. Purley A. Baker, an anti-saloon leader from Washington, who said his experience has shown that it would not be beyond the realm of possibility for the liquor interests to have imported citizens from New York registered as voters in the western counties this spring to be ready for eventualities next fall.

Some senators who see political fortunes at stake, are urging immediate ratification to antidote what they see would likely be a rather complete political turnover in the Senate of 1919 should the referendum go through this year, or should ratification fail, which appears far less possible than ever. And the state rights' argument of the liquor interests, though it is being continually held up to the Senate, is believed to be having little effect upon a body so overwhelmingly Republican. Labor agents are conspicuous with their claims upon the senators, but their attitude in opposing an "honest" referendum last year on state prohibition and now insisting upon a popular though unbinding vote on national prohibition seems to be convincing as to the real motives of those who head organized labor.

BAY STATE FARE HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the Bay State Street Railway Company have been notified by the Public Service Commission that it will hold a hearing on April 4 on the proposed new fare schedule of the company, under which it seeks to establish a zone system with 6-cent fares in city centers and 7½-cent fares elsewhere. The company is directed to notify patrons in the territory covered by its lines of the proposed hearing.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

John F. Moors, "Some Effects of the War on Boston's Charity and Philanthropy," Henry L. Harriman, "Reactions of the War on Boston's Present and Future Commerce," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

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GERMAN SOCIALIST PRESS ON RUSSIA

Exposes Nature of German Policy and Leaves the Matter—Does Not Indicate Any Intention to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (Via Amsterdam).—A perusal of the German Socialist press supplies a somewhat cryptic answer to the general questioning as to how the German people has received the very open disclosure of the character of German policy that has resulted from recent developments in the East. Broadly speaking, the line taken by the authoritative organs of the German Socialist Minority has been ruthlessly to expose the nature of the German policy, and then to leave the matter there; that is, to indicate in no way that the German proletariat will take any action beyond refusing to recognize the policy of its rulers for anything but what it is. In the official organs of the majority group, on the other hand, a somewhat similar, though not quite so drastic, line has been followed, but care has been taken on the conclusion of an analysis of the Government's policy to intimate that it is not to be supposed that the German proletariat will resort to any practical method of protest.

Some few extracts from the Leipziger Volkszeitung and the Vorwärts, respectively, will serve to illustrate the attitude thus summarized. On the day of the announcement of the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine, the Volkszeitung wrote: "The Central Powers have signed the treaty of peace with the central Rada of Kiev. The settlement of the frontier in the direction of both Poland and Galicia is to be effected by a treaty in accordance with the methods of secret diplomacy without the peoples concerned being heard in the matter. As for the frontier in the direction of Russia, the treaty has been concluded without a discussion of the subject with the Russians, and indeed in opposition to the decided protest of the Russian peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk. This is a typical instance of the forcible wrenching away of large territories from a State, an instance even more forcibly effected than was the wrenching away of Alsace-Lorraine from France. In this latter case the vanquished at least gave their consent, even though with gnashing of teeth. Today the wrenching away of the Ukraine from federative Great Russia is being effected against the decided protest of the Russian Government. Any conclusion of peace that brings the end of the world war nearer will be welcomed by the class-conscious German working class. In this conclusion of peace, however, it rather sees an obstacle to an ending of the war than a furtherance of peace, an obstacle even to the conclusion of peace with Russia."

Having proceeded to declare that the peace with the Ukraine constituted the first attempt to realize the plan cherished by the Central Powers for the splitting up of Russia, the Volkszeitung continued: "And more than that. The Russian Government is a proletarian Government. The attacks that the German bourgeois press are now making on that Government are explained by the difference between the outlook of a proletarian government and that of a capitalist press. The struggle between this Government and the central Rada of Kiev is a class struggle. In this class struggle the Central Powers take the side of the Rada against the aspirations of the proletarian revolution. The trend of this peace treaty is, therefore, counter-revolutionary. So it will be judged not in Russia alone. That is rather the unanimous judgment of the German, as well as of the Austrian class-conscious working class, a judgment that is further justified by the latest negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. This conclusion of peace will arouse enthusiasm neither among the German, nor among the Austrian working class, which measures the injurious political effects it may entail, and will not permit its judgment to be altered by the attempt to manipulate it by pointing to the advantages to be looked for. Does it not know that a region torn by internal war is hardly likely to be able to fulfill the great hopes now pinned upon its economic capacity? This judgment cannot be a matter of indifference to the German Government, and still less so to the Austrian."

Writing some few days later, the Leipziger Volkszeitung observed: "The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are at an end. The representatives of the Central Powers have returned home. Trotsky has declared the state of war between Russia and the Central Powers to be at an end. This declaration, like so many declarations made by the Russian delegation in the course of the negotiations, is a sign of the dawn of a new era. It is the protest of a people that desires peace against the annexationist and destructive plans of foreign governments. In the German bourgeois press the situation now reached in the East to be taken advantage of for the execution of the German plans. Their press is confident that the German Government will now intervene ruthlessly. . . . That is, Russian consent to the German plans of conquest is to be forced

by a threat of the continuation of the war. He, however, who today executes against the will of the Russian people the annexationist plans demanded by the German Government at Brest-Litovsk, will be branded at the outset with the stigma of forcible annexation. And he who renews the war against the Russian people, whose representatives have solemnly declared that they regard the war as ended, exposes himself to the reproach of making war on a people that desires peace in order to realize his plans of conquest and annexation. The Vorwärts, as already stated, has written in much the same strain. Concerning this question of the continuation of the war against Northern Russia, for instance, it observed that militarily the Central Powers had already achieved everything and could do with Russia what they would. Politically, however, it was for the German Government to consider what, for instance, would be the effect on the German people, and on the people of its allies, if it were decided to continue the war. "What," wrote the Vorwärts, "the German Social Democratic Party thinks about this question is known. It desires the abolition of all obscure relationships between Germany and Russia, and therefore desires not only an end of the state of war, but real peace. This, however, it desires on such a basis that its recognition by the Russian people is to be looked for. It must be bound binding the people to one another not a yoke that will be shaken off again when the political situation permits. The German Social Democratic Party is convinced that with its peace policy it defends, in the best way possible, the interests of the German people in particular. It is, therefore, ready to exert all the influence it possesses in order to realize this peace policy."

"It is a mistake, however, to pretend that the German working class might forcibly seize the reins of power in order to come to the assistance of Russia. Such a beginning would not only be hopeless, but would also be contrary to democratic axioms, and dangerous in view of the continuation of a state of war in the West. For if Germany fell into the position in which Russia now finds herself, we should certainly not be able to reckon with a rising on the part of the English and French working classes in defense of the integrity of the German Empire. We hear those who always want decidedly they know not what impatiently asking: 'So you do not want to do anything decisive?' Whereupon we answer: 'We want to do everything that is in our power to keep German policy from fatal paths. We want to do everything in our power toward the conclusion with the whole of Russia, as well as with the Ukraine, of a peace without annexations and without indemnities, as is consonant with the interests of the German and Russian peoples. Were such a peace not to come to pass, we should, with a good conscience, lay the responsibility for this on the shoulders of those that did not want it.'"

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DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that arrangements have now been completed for the distribution of meat at Smithfield Market to retail traders in connection with the London and Home Counties rationing scheme. Wholesalers will supply butchers under the direction of the meat distribution committees. Different sections of the market have been reserved for the supply of the various food control areas. Full particulars will be posted in the market. The butchers in each of the food control areas will be represented by the buyer appointed by their own committee. The wholesalers will not begin to sell before 10 o'clock each morning, at which hour the buyer will advise the wholesaler concerned what proportion of the meat reserved for the area is to be weighed off and charged to each butcher. Butchers must pay cash on delivery or give satisfactory guarantees for payment. Allocation of supplies will be made between the butchers in each group or committee under the direction of their representative, and any butcher who refuses to accept any meat allocated to him will lose that share of his local food control committee. A proportion of the requirements of each food control area, according to the quantity of meat in the market will be set aside each day for the butchers in that area.

Every endeavor will be made to supply each butcher with meat to cover his requirements as shown on his return of registered customers or as specially authorized by his food control committee. Where no butchers' committee has been appointed in an area a representative will be appointed by the distribution committee to allocate the supplies to butchers in that area. Where butchers in outlying areas cannot attend Smithfield, supplies in the absence of any other arrangements will be sent to the order of the local food control committee. Butchers buying kosher meat must get their supplies from Aldgate Market.

NEW ZEALAND'S WHEAT HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand's wheat census shows that about 290,000 acres have been sown this season and a considerable surplus is expected to be realized over the 1917 requirements of the Dominion. This will be a welcome change from depending in a measure on importations of grain from Australia. It is announced by the Minister for Agriculture that the Government knows the name of every farmer who has not responded to the appeal for increased wheat cultivation.

EDUCATION ISSUE RAISED IN QUEBEC

Compulsion Urged in Province by Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, Who Frankly Denounces Roman Catholic School Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—T. D. Bouchard, M. L. A., Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, the again attacked the Roman Catholic school authorities in this Province in an address before the Headmasters Association of Montreal on "Compulsory School Attendance." He declared that the Roman Catholic clergy had from time immemorial tried to monopolize the management of public schools, and that every attempt on the part of a layman to promote a reform in education was considered an infringement on the divine rights of the hierarchy. Little was left to the ordinary citizen but compulsion in the payment of the cost of schools.

Mr. Bouchard said that 80 per cent of educated people in the Province favored compulsory education, and he believed that soon the French-speaking majority, supported enthusiastically by the English-speaking minority, would demand of the Legislature that school attendance be required throughout the Province. At present the population was divided in educational matters into two camps—the Roman Catholics, and the non-Roman Catholics. Non-Roman Catholics and the English press generally favored compulsory education, and therefore he discussed the subject from the viewpoint of the Roman Catholics, in order to show the odds against which the progressive French-Canadian had to struggle. Twenty years ago, he said, the French Liberals were considered revolutionary because some of their leaders were advocating educational reform, and it was not uncommon to hear from pulpits threats against the faithful who dared support the reformers. Some progress had been made, but the over-cautiousness of public men in their speeches made one feel the ever-powerful threat of religious prejudices. But greater progress had been made in the minds of the people, and the time was not far distant when a strong campaign would overthrow the barriers of prejudice that blocked the road to sound legislation.

French-Canadians had inherited from France the fear of compulsory education as synonymous with state oppression. But what danger of loss of faith could there be when a Roman Catholic child was required to be educated in a separate school under the supervision of the church? To admit such a danger would be to admit that the Roman Catholic faith could not stand the lime-light of education.

Dealing with school censuses, Mr. Bouchard declared that in some rural parishes the figures prepared by the curés showed more pupils than there were boys and girls of school age. In Montreal no census of school children was being taken, since the new commission left it to the curés, but could not come to an agreement as to the price to be paid for the work.

Sooner or later, however, compulsory education would come, and the bars of prejudice must be swept away. The main objection came from the religious bodies that ruled supreme in education, and the clergy were in error. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution favoring compulsory education.

Curbing Parochial Schools

Movement Started in Michigan to Compel Public Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Parochial schools, both Roman Catholic and German, will be practically eliminated in Michigan by a constitutional amendment, approved in form by the Secretary of State, is adopted in November. Petitions are being circulated by the Wayne County Civic Association of Detroit, which was incorporated one year ago. Indications are that sufficient signatures will be obtained to put the amendment on the ballot. The campaign is being waged on patriotic lines. German faculty members have recently been ousted by the University of Michigan, and the study of the German language has been dropped by most of the leading secondary schools of the State. Antagonism to German and other parochial schools was aroused in Michigan when public schools were closed to relieve the fuel shortage and the private institutions remained open, in defiance of orders from the State Fuel Administrator. Public opinion finally forced the private schools of Lansing, Saginaw and other cities to close.

The amendment would add two sections to Article 11 of the Michigan Constitution. One would require all children between 5 and 16 to attend public school until graduated from the eighth grade, and the other would compel public attendance through the prescribed course in districts where fewer grades are maintained.

This would not forbid secondary or higher parochial schools, but would prevent foreign-language instruction and religious training until children are beyond the primary grades. It is thought that German interests dare not wage a legislative campaign in this State, but a keen contest between Roman Catholics and Protestants is predicted in every legislative district if sufficient signatures are obtained to place the amendment on the November ballot.

The incorporators of the Wayne

CHARLES VELLAY ON FUTURE OF RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The future of Rumania and the aspirations of the Central empires and of Bulgaria concerning that country is the subject of a long article by Charles Vellay in L'Homme Libre. Germany and Austria, he points out, are not at all likely to neglect the advantages accruing to them through Rumania's present tragic situation, or to fail to profit by these circumstances in order to bring to the fore within their sphere of influence a State which has, for many years, had close diplomatic relations with them. Rumania, he maintains, could not disappear from the map of Europe without bringing danger to the conquerors; it was to their advantage, even that she should remain powerful, but in this case she would need to be bound to them by formal agreements. The fears aroused in Berlin and Vienna by the Russian revolution and the Bolshevik propaganda left no doubt as to the solicited by the two empires for saving the Rumanian dynasty and discouraging the formation of a new democratic republic on the frontiers of Hungary. In order that the Rumanian dynasty should keep its prestige in the eyes of the people, the country must not lose too much territory, nor be too deeply humiliated, and German diplomacy, therefore, found itself logically constrained to recognize the desirability of the restoration of Rumania to almost as strong a position after the war as she had before it. However, such a restoration could not take place by the action of the Central Powers, except with the consent of Bulgaria, Rumania's most dangerous enemy and neighbor. Bulgaria had declared, many times, that her only object in the present war was the realization of her ethnic unity, a fairly extensive project. Among the territories claimed by her was the Rumanian Dobruja, where the Bulgarian element did not predominate, but where the population was sufficiently mixed to afford an appearance of justification for many different claims. In fact, Bulgaria, who was already in possession of an outlet on the Aegean and of another on the Black Sea, was still hoping to obtain access to the Adriatic across Albania and to enlarge her frontiers so as to include the Rumanian port of Costanza with all the territory round about it and to extend her activities over the whole of the lower course of the Danube. To deprive Rumania of the Dobruja would be to deprive her of access to the sea, to make her dependent on her neighbors and to reduce her to the same state of servitude as that from which Serbia has suffered.

It is said, Charles Vellay continues, that the plan of the central empires for reconciling the contradictory aspirations of Rumania and Bulgaria has consisted in the annexation of the Dobruja by Bulgaria, while Rumania was compensated by the Rumanian portion of Russian Bessarabia. Ukraine, Mr. Vellay thinks, has probably consented to such an arrangement. In this way and by means of this exchange, not really disadvantageous to either party, Germany and Austria hope to realize their dream of bringing Rumania into subjection in military and diplomatic matters as well as in economic and political ones. After Turkey, Bulgaria, after Bulgaria, the Ukraine, after the Ukraine, Rumania, in this way, Mr. Vellay points out, a German plan is being developed whose importance and object it is easy to see. Before the war, the possession of the exclusive route to the Black Sea by the valley of the Danube was the object of Germany's ambitions. She saw it as an essential condition of oriental expansion, the security of her commerce and the development of her influence. The efforts she has made in this direction bear witness to the value she attached to this conquest, which she might possibly have been able to achieve during peace, but which, undoubtedly, war and the dislocation of Russia have allowed her to realize, at least provisionally, by means of force. German control of the Danube, of the whole of the Black Sea, of the Straits themselves, of the rich territories of Ukraine and Rumania and Bessarabia and the future possibility of a new economic route to the heart of Asia across Ukraine and the Caucasian republic, and the unification of the disciplined forces of six powers with this end in view; such a project undoubtedly bordered on dreamland, but it was calculated to exercise a powerful attraction over a whole people.

These vast conceptions in which the German mentality deals are, Mr. Vellay declares, formidable, but they are only half realized if, indeed, they are realized at all. It is they which have created pan-Germanism, they have produced the immense expansion of German commerce, and they contain the secret cause of the resistance which the league of so many powers has not yet succeeded in breaking down. In order to combat them successfully, they must first be comprehended, and this is a necessity which Mr. Vellay considers has been hitherto imperfectly understood by the French people. Under the weight of events, they are, he says, slowly waking up to the comprehension of many things which they should have understood sooner, and against which they could have been armed if they had had better guides.

EGG RESTRICTION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Egg (Restriction) Order prohibits the use of eggs in any form for purposes other than human consumption, except under a license granted by the Food Controller. The use of eggs for breeding purposes is, however, specially exempted from the provisions of the order.

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DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body.

The American Defense Society gives this warning: "Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war on this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

Powers in Oregon

Influence of Organization May Be Stated in Words—Moral Suasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
PORTLAND, Ore.—The powers of the State Council of Defense in Oregon may be stated in two words—moral suasion. No one, that is to say, is compelled to obey edicts sent forth by it, but its influence is such that almost all citizens do so. The Legislature of this State has not been in session since war was declared, and no police power has therefore been delegated to the council.

The county councils are appointed by the state council, and aid in every manner possible whatever may be done to further governmental interests. These are independent of the national council. However the national demands are carried out just as effectively as though it were a matter of compulsion. The state and county

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Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

SMART CLOTHES
The W. E.
CANTON CO.
106 Washington Boulevard
Only exclusive Shop for Boys' and Young Men's
Clothes, Hosiery, Headwear.

IN DETROIT
Send
Fetter's Flowers

17 Adams Ave., East, Phone Main 1265
1613 Woodward Ave., Phone Market 6688

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

153 Woodward Ave. DETROIT
153 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

Distinctive Jewelry
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
Hugh Connolly and Son
State at Griswold, DETROIT
Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 18 N. Saginaw

Pingel Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Picture, Painted to Order
121-123 Griswold Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

councils are at present busy preparing for the forthcoming loan drive, aiding in food matters, etc.

New Jersey Council

Body Cooperates With but Is Independent of National Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
TRENTON, N. J.—The act creating the New Jersey State Council of Defense declares that it shall "cooperate with any department of the National Government or with any department of the government of the State or any subdivision thereof for the purpose of assisting in the furtherance of any war emergency activity."

"The council is organized by municipalities," says Claude H. Anderson, its secretary. "We have no county councils, but go directly ourselves into each municipality. We are independent of the Council of National Defense as far as organization is concerned; also, they have no legal authority over us. However, we are performing in New Jersey all of the work of the Council of National Defense in this jurisdiction; that is our chief task."

FARM MACHINERY AND DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—Since the Federal Government unexpectedly threw the duty off tractors, the farm machinery interests of Western Canada claim that the farm implement trade has been paralyzed. The implement men assert the Government's action in supplying tractors duty free has been responsible for numerous farmers refusing delivery of machinery already ordered. These farmers expect that the duty will be removed on all farm implements, and that consequently lower prices will ensue. As a result much machinery needed now for spring work is not being delivered and the implement companies claim that the loss to production will be greater than the gain made as a result of the importation of 1000 tractors.

ENLISTMENT LAW UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
RED WING, Minn.—The constitutionality of the state law forbidding discouragement of enlistment was upheld on Thursday by Judge Albert Johnson. Joseph Gilbert, general manager of the Farmers Non-Partisan League, and N. S. Randall, organizer, fled demurrers when prosecuted for speeches made at Kenyon, Minn. The demurrers were overruled.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—The most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, has issued, through the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, an appeal to Americans to do their utmost in making the coming loan a success, stating that while the United States may not be able to send as many men as it wishes, it will be able to send other help which will aid in upholding the morale of the British people. "Come to England and France quickly with your money, ships and food," is the appeal of the Archbishop of York. "There is a terrible strain upon our countrymen in the trenches. We are not whining and asking for sympathy, but you will be cheering us to new hope if we know that all the power and resources of your country will be given to the future of civilization."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MAINE COLLEGES
EVENLY MATCHED

Baseball Series Between the Four
Pine Tree State College Varsity
Nines Are Expected to
Be Very Close This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—With less than
a month before the four baseball
teams get on to the diamond, prospects
for a fine series, probably the most
hotly contested, with each team in
about the same fix, looms up before
the followers of the four Maine state
colleges. All of those teams are al-
ready at work at battery practice and
indoor work, in an effort to be better
fitted for the outdoor work when the
time comes.

What was considered a safe prophe-
cy back in the winter—that probably
the colleges would refrain from pro-
fessional coaches this spring—didn't
materialize, for, with the exception of
Colby College at Waterville, the three
institutions, Bowdoin, Bates, and the
University of Maine have engaged pro-
fessional coaches. Maine has re-engaged
Monte Cross, the former Philadel-
phia Athletics star some years ago;
Bowdoin has also hired her man of
the past two seasons, Benjamin
Houser, another old-time big leaguer
and a late scout for the Athletics,
while the Lewiston college, Bates, re-
cently hired H. D. Lord, the former
Red Sox-White Sox third baseman and
last year with the Portland Eastern
League team.

Despite the fact that the war has
taken a great many students from
collegiate ranks in Maine, and among
them are many ball players of former
seasons, the four teams should be
evenly balanced. A longer series,
each team meeting the other in three
games this season instead of two as
was the case last year, will help mat-
ters out and with the exception of
Bowdoin, the Maine nines will not go
outside the Pine Tree confines for
their battles to a great extent.

Battery practice has been under way
at Bowdoin and the University of
Maine for over a month. Capt. R. W.
Pendleton '19 of Bowdoin, leader of
the Bowdoin team, a pitcher, has been
directing his charges until the arrival
of Houser for the permanent season
while the efforts on those aspiring
for battery positions on the state uni-
versity team have been watched by
Capt. R. C. Wentworth of the Orono
contingent.

VOTES TO RESUME
YACHT RACING

Y. R. U. of Massachusetts De-
cides to Restore Competition
for Title Trophies This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At a special meet-
ing at the South Boston Yacht Club
Thursday night, delegates to the Yacht
Racing Union of Massachusetts, repre-
senting the majority of the active
clubs of Boston harbor, by a unani-
mous vote, decided to resume racing
the coming season for championship
trophies in all eight classes. Racing
this season will be on an entirely new
basis for the yachtsmen of this port,
as the clubs agreed not to give cash
prizes during 1918 on account of un-
precedented conditions arising from
the war.

The union will open its treasury for
such amounts as the executive com-
mittee may find necessary to complete
the list of trophies. Nearly a dozen
valuable prizes have already been
donated and the prospect is that if suf-
ficient are received they will be pooled
and distributed for the events accord-
ing to the discretion of the executive
committee.

Thursday evening a meeting to as-
sign racing dates will be held at the
American House, the South Boston
Yacht Club asking to have reserved
for its events May 30 and the last week
in August. Discussing dates for open
racing, L. S. Coffin, vice-president
of the union and delegate from the Lynn
Yacht Club, proposed that Lynn and
Winthrop give a joint race off Nahant
the Saturday preceding the South
Boston club's week.

It was suggested that the Eastern
Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht
Club's regatta committee chairmen be
approached relative to open races at
Marblehead to include classes for
union boats should it be decided that
the midsummer week of the Corinthian
club will not be scheduled for 1918.

It was also decided that the annual
banquet should not be held this spring
and that the union should not issue
the annual book. The sentiment of
the delegates was that racing should
be held at as small an outlay for each
club as possible, curtailment being
the watchword.

NEW YORK PITCHER
TO JOIN AVIATORS

MACON, Ga.—J. R. Shawkey, New
York American League pitcher, an-
nounced his retirement from base-
ball here. He received a card from
his local board in Philadelphia stating
that he had been placed in Class 1A.
Shawkey wants to join the aviation
corps and will not wait to be called
in the draft.

Miller Huggins received an answer
to his cablegram to Havana stating
that Armando Marsans, the Cuban out-
fielder of the New York Club, has en-
tered business in that city and will not
report this season.

KLINGER WINS
THIRD VICTORY

Defeats Dr. I. N. Miller in
Thursday's Matches in Pog-
genburg Billiard Tourney

POGGENBURG CUP PLAY FIRST DIVISION			
	Won	Lost	H.R. P.C.
C. R. Lewis	2	0	15 1.000
L. A. Servatius	2	1	21 .666
Julian Rice	1	1	36 .500
C. E. White	1	2	54 .333
C. P. Mathews	0	2	35 .000

SECOND DIVISION			
	Won	Lost	H.R. P.C.
Jacob Klinger	3	0	68 1.000
G. T. Moon Jr.	2	0	39 1.000
G. W. Spear	1	1	22 .500
J. H. Low	1	2	16 .333
Dr. I. N. Miller	0	3	17 .000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob Klinger,
L. A. Servatius, G. T. Moon Jr. and C.
R. Lewis were the winners in Thurs-
day's matches in the Poggenburg Bil-
liard Cup tournament which is being
contested at the Brooklyn Billiard
Academy. It was the third victory of
the tournament for Klinger and the
second for Moon and Lewis, none of
these players having as yet lost a game.

Klinger won by defeating Dr. I. N.
Miller by 250 to 72, at Brooklyn.
Klinger continued to control the balls
for close ballline manipulation. Mid-
way in his string he twice collected
runs of 34. At the close he ran up a
run of 68 in which his use of the
cushions was splendid.

Servatius won by defeating C. E.
White, a scratch man and national
Class B champion. Servatius kept the
liveries so far apart that it was im-
possible for White to make up his
required string of 250 points. Serva-
tius, of Class C rating, won by the
score of 115 points to 139. The win-
ner's average was 3 25-30; and his
top run, 17.

Moon played another brilliant game
and defeated J. H. Low by 175 to 71.
The victor compiled a high run of 39
and averaged more than 6. Lewis de-
feated C. P. Mathews by 115 to 133.
The scores:

C. R. Lewis (115)—0 1 2 0 1 9 1 9
0 0 9 13 14 0 6 8 17 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 6 7 8
Total—115. Average—3 25-30. High runs
—17, 14, 13.

C. E. White (250)—0 0 1 3 13 6 11 1 9 0
4 2 0 0 17 0 10 7 8 0 4 7 16 5 6 8 15
Total—139. Average—4 23-29. High runs
—23, 17, 12.

Jacob Klinger (250)—0 2 5 0 8 0 4 9 17 0
3 34 0 0 34 2 1 5 7 8 0 4 7 16 5 6 8 15
Total—250. Average—3 25-30. High runs
—68, 34, 34.

Dr. I. N. Miller (115)—0 0 4 0 0 1 7 13 1
2 0 3 0 17 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 1 5 0. Total—
72. Average—15-27. High runs—17, 8.

G. T. Moon Jr. (175)—3 0 2 0 5 24 6 1 4
24 0 5 2 0 9 3 0 2 39 6 0 0 1 3 35 1
Total—175. High runs—39, 35, 24. Aver-
age—6-10.

John H. Low (115)—0 0 2 0 2 2 11 0 2
0 10 3 16 0 2 2 2 4 0 0 4 11 3 0 2. Total—
71. High runs—16, 11, 11. Average—
—21, 15, 28.

C. P. Mathews (115)—0 1 1 0 6 0 0 15 5
0 11 2 10 1 0 3 0 0 3 2 5 3 14 3 2 1 0 0 0
0 8 0 18 0 0 5 0 3 1 5. Total—115. High
runs—15, 8, 8. Average—2 25-45.

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ATHLETES BUSY
AT MICHIGAN A. C.

Coach C. L. Brewer, Formerly
at the University of Missouri,
Is Working to Get College
Into the Western Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
EAST LANSING, Mich.—"Athletics
as usual" about sums up plans of the
Michigan Agricultural College for the
coming spring season—though despite
this intention of the Aggies to pursue
the customary even tenor of their way
as far as conditions will allow, activities
of the college in the realm of sport,
as compared with those of former
years will be considerably curtailed.
The baseball season will be shorter by
three weeks and without the usual trips
East and West, while in track the competi-
tions will be mostly of intramural rather
than of intercollegiate sort. Even so,
however, there will be nothing like an
abandonment of athletics.

In making preparations for base-
ball, Head Coach C. L. Brewer—who
will be remembered as the man who
last year coached the University of
Missouri team that made a clean
sweep of the Missouri Valley Confer-
ence—is finding himself confronted by
problems galore. As in football last
fall, he faces the necessity of building
up also a wholly new baseball squad.
The war has taken all but three of the
men who were members of the 1917
team, though fortunately two of these
are pitchers. One is Capt. R. J. De-
mond '18, while the other is G. H.
Mills '19. An outfielder, J. H. Hammes
'19, is the third holdover from 1917.
Hammes also was cleanup hitter a
year ago, a virtue which in the present
famine of baseball men much en-
hances his value to the nine.

The men on whom Coach Brewer
must draw to make up the rest of the
team are most of them recruits, herit-
ages either from the all-freshmen
or of the reserve teams. Among these
are: C. W. Andrews '20, outfielder;
O. T. Kellogg '20, infielder; L. J.
Shayler '20, shortstop; Kirk De-
mond '19, catcher; S. Johnston '20,
catcher; H. W. Rieger '20, first base;
H. Hayes '18, outfielder; P. E. Donnelly
'20, pitcher; W. R. Collinson '18,
catcher and C. C. Higbie '20, first base.
All of them have been working out
since March 1 in an indoor cage.

The playing season for the varsity
will open officially on April 13 with
Alma College, here, and will end on
May 15. In this time the team will
meet Olivet on April 17, here; Kala-
mazoo College on April 20, here; Uni-
versity of Michigan on April 24, here;
St. Mary's College of Orchard Lake
on April 27, here; Ypsilanti College
on April 27, here; University of Notre
Dame on May 4, here; University of
Indiana on May 7, here; Kalamazoo
College on May 9, here; Kalamazoo
Western State Normal College on May
10, at Kalamazoo; University of Notre
Dame on May 11, at South Bend;
Western State Normal College, on
May 13, here, and University of Michi-
gan on May 15, at Ann Arbor. The
unusual detail about the schedule is
the nearness of all the opponents
selected to East Lansing—arrange-
ment in keeping with the current ten-
dency in intercollegiate athletics to
eliminate the heavy expenses which
long trips entail.

In track the program will be one
principally of intramural meets, in-
tended by Coach Brewer to serve
double purposes, one of which will be
to keep the short season filled up with
something, and the other to develop
new varsity material to replace that
which has been called to war. Of this
last there is much need, as only two
members of the varsity squad of a
year ago are now in school. E. D.
Longnecker '19, distance man, and
A. W. Atkin '19, weights, L. J. Gierman
'20, and A. J. Mitchell '20, are a
couple of sophomore middle-distance
runners from whom much is expected.

The track schedule will begin
with a varsity meet indoors Saturday;
a relay carnival indoors on April 6;
a distinctive military meet between
members of the Reserve Officers Train-
ing Corps of the college on April 20,
outdoors; varsity meet on April 27,
outdoors; University of Notre Dame,
May 11, at South Bend and the Michi-
gan intercollegiate (tentative), on May
18, in East Lansing.

On the side, Coach Brewer is work-
ing quietly, albeit none the less persis-
tently, to gain admission for M. A. C.
into the Western Conference for the
college now is the only one of the
large state schools in the Middle West
without the fold. As far as eligibility
rules go—and in the enforcement of
these there is no more scrupulous a
mentor in the country than Coach
Brewer—the Aggies are observing
almost identically the same athletic
laws as are the conference colleges.
That Coach Brewer's efforts will ulti-
mately bring success is undoubted.
Only war conditions, in fact, stood in
the way last fall.

The Aggies chances of gaining ad-
mission have been much enhanced,
incidentally, by the opening of their
new gymnasium. This building, which
was first used for sports on Feb. 21,
will be dedicated in May. Built at a
cost of \$250,000, it is one of the finest
temples of athletics in the Middle
West. The swimming pool, with a
length of 90 and a width of 40 feet is
one of several of its features.

The dedication of the new building,
in May, will be quite a pretentious
function, in which high officials of the
State, including Gov. A. E. Sleeper,
will participate. Among the guests
of honor will be former coaches of the
Agiens. Not the least of these will
be Farrell Macklin, the man who
schooled the famous M. A. C. football
eleven of 1913 and 1914.

DORCHESTER HAS
GOOD PROSPECTS

Coach A. W. Ross Is Confident
That Baseball Team Will
Have a Successful Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Outdoor baseball
practice started for the Dorchester
High School squad last Monday on
the Dunbar Avenue grounds, at which
time nearly 50 men reported to Coach
A. W. Ross. As yet the coach has
made no reduction in his squad, and
is very much pleased with the pros-
pects for the coming season.

Cooperating with the coach are five
veterans of last year's squad, who are
of great assistance in helping to train
the new candidates. Among these men
is Henry Watkins '18, the fleet, center
fielder of last year's nine and a mem-
ber of the Dorchester High hockey
team. Watkins is showing all of his
last season's form and the coach ex-
pects that he will have a good year.
George Gormley '18, a member of the
football team last fall, is out for either
an infield or outfield position. He is
an all-around player of more than usual
ability and has shown up remarkably
well at the shortstop position in the
practice sessions so far this season.
Arthur Ormsby '19 is another sweat-
er man who is displaying considerable
ability to handle the ball in the in-
field, and is a likely-looking candidate
for second base. Ormsby was captain
of the nine last year, but as yet there
has been no leader elected for this
season. First base will probably be
occupied by Sumner Billings '19, a
member of the track team, whose
ability with the bat will make him in-
valuable to the nine.

The battery men have improved
rapidly since the first call was issued,
and the coach is confident that by
the time the season opens he will have
a competent string of pitchers to
work. Among the men out for the
position are Arthur Warren, a senior
who played for the team last year,
Johnson '19, a former Drummer
Academy box-man, and John Lyons
'19, who was out for the squad last
season. The work of these men has
stood out prominently in the early
season workouts, and Coach Ross
predicts that they will have a good
year. The work of Raymond Paten
'19, behind the bat, has been one of the
features of daily practice. Paten was
captain of the 1917 eleven, and is as
consistent an outfielder as he is back-
stop. In good form, his throws to the
bases are accurate and snappy, while
he is also quite proficient with the
bat. Another promising backstop
prospect is Walsh '18, also a member
of last fall's football team. Though a
little late in starting practice, Walsh
has developed rapidly.

Other candidates for infield honors
include Frank Clark '18, who is gen-
erally conceded to have the best claim
to third base; Lederman '19, who
played quarterback on the eleven last
fall and whose speed on the base
paths promises many tallies to the
team whose uniform he wears, and
Ripley '18, who is the only serious
contender for the third-base position
with Clark.

In the outfield positions Coach Ross
has some able ground coverers in
William Sammon '18, a member of the
track team and a place winner in the
intermediate shotput at the regimen-
tal meet; in Arnold Echenaguala
'19 and in Davidson '19.

Manager Theodore King has not as
yet announced the 1918 schedules, but
states that games with Everett High
at Dorchester on April 10 and the
usual clash with English High on
Patriots Day have been arranged for.

MISS BJURSTEDT
MEETS MISS GOSS

Women's Indoor Lawn Tennis
Tournament of United States
Is Now in Final Rounds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla
Bjurstedt of Norway and Miss Eleanor
Goss of New York are scheduled to
meet in the final round of singles, and
Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. H. S.
Green are scheduled to meet Mrs.
S. F. Weaver and Miss Goss in the
final of the doubles for the women's
indoor championship lawn tennis
titles of the United States on the
courts of the Seventh Regiment
Armory.

Miss Bjurstedt easily won her way
to the final round on Thursday when
she defeated Mrs. Johan Rogge, also
of Norway, in the semi-final round of
the singles, 6-0, 6-1. There was no
time in the contest when Miss Bjur-
stedt did not have the match well in
hand and Mrs. Rogge failed to show
championship class.

Miss Goss was forced to play her
hardest in order to get into the final
as Miss Helene Pollak gave her a bat-
tle royal. The first set went to 7-5
before Miss Goss could claim it and
the second set was won at 6-4. Miss
Goss was a finalist last winter losing
to Miss Marie Wagner in the final
round.

The doubles were brought down to
the final round Thursday when Miss
Caroma Winn and Mrs. H. S. Green
defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and
Miss Elizabeth Holden in the semi-
finals, 4-0, 6-4, 6-2. This was a
very interesting match. The sum-
mary:

SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs.
Johan Rogge, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Helene
Pollak, 7-5, 6-4.
DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL
Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. H. S.
Green defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries
and Miss Elizabeth Holden, 4-0, 6-4,
6-2.

CLIFFORD DAVIS AND
CAVANAUGH TO MEET

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD
STANDING—CLASS B

	Won	Lost	H.R. P.C.
H. S. Horne	5	0	32 1.000
L. L. Haskell	4	1	33 .800
W. A. Crocker	4	2	28 .666
J. I. Cahill	2	2	28 .400
G. H. Cavanaugh	2	2	46 .500
C. L. Maher	2	4	51 .333
Clifford Davis	1	4	31 .200
Charles Vose Jr.	0	6	15 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—G. H. Cavanaugh
and Clifford Davis will meet this even-
ing in the New England amateur 18.2
ballline Class B championship tourna-
ment at the Twentieth Century Billiard
Rooms. Cavanaugh has won two games
and lost three, while Davis has won
one and lost four.

H. S. Horne maintained his position
at the head of the standing Thursday
evening when he defeated Charles
Vose Jr. in 55 innings by a score of
200 to 103. Horne turned in two high
runs of 15, while Vose's high run
was 10.

ORGANIZE NEW
BALL LEAGUE

J. H. Farrell Named as Pres-
ident of Enterprise Which Is to
Replace International Circuit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Promoters of
the new International Baseball League
met here today to perfect plans and
select a desirable circuit from the
number of applicants for admission.
Organization will be formally com-
pleted, it is expected, next Wednesday.
The decision to organize the new
league was made yesterday after the
International League had voted 6 to 2
to disband. The applications for mem-
bership are from the old organization
and the New York State League, as
follows: Baltimore, Toronto, Roches-
ter, Jersey City, Newark, Buffalo,
Syracuse, Binghamton, Wilkes-Barre,
Scranton and Elmira.

The schedule will be decided upon
next Wednesday. It will contain only
126 games, according to present plans.
The season probably will not open
before May 1.

All the players who automatically
became free agents with the suspen-
sion of the old league probably will be
taken in by the new, it was said, but
the players can choose their own posi-
tions. The majority of them will be
offered contracts.
Before accepting the presidency of
the new league, J. H. Farrell, as pres-
ident of the National Association of
Minor Leagues, granted the organiza-
tion protection of the territory.
J. K. Tener, president of the Na-
tional League, said the status of the
International players would be de-
cided by the National Association of
Minor Leagues, in cooperation with
the National Baseball Commission.

Lajoie Is to Appeal

Manager of the Toronto Club Wants
to Go to Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Plans for the
organization of the new International
League bid fair to demoralize the
plans of owner J. C. McGill of the
Indianapolis American Association Club
in securing Napoleon Lajoie as
manager for the local team during
the coming season.

Lajoie has agreed to accept the
position if he can secure his release
from the Toronto Club, but with
Toronto expecting to enter the new
International League, Indianapolis' chances
of obtaining the Frenchman depend
on whether the National Association
of Professional Baseball Clubs
rules that all International League
players are free agents since the old
organization disbanded.
Lajoie is reported to have told
President McCafferty of the Toronto
Club that if he does not consent to his
release he will take the case to the
National Commission and that if the
commission did not uphold him he
would quit the game.

FLORIDA GOLF FINAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Gen. W. N.
P. Darrew, St. Augustine, and L. J.
Hopkins, Old Elm Club, Chicago, meet
in the finals of the winter cham-
pionship golf tournament of Florida on the
St. Augustine links today. General
Darrew defeated Dr. William Moffatt,
Utica, N. Y., Thursday, 1 up in the
semi-finals, and Hopkins eliminated
M. R. Helmbolz, Milwaukee, 6 and 5.
In the third flight John Shepard Jr.,
Rhode Island, won from Charles
Young, Gedney Farms, 4 and 2.</

GERMANS SUPPORT SOCIALIST MAYOR

Primary Vote in City of Milwaukee on Anti-War Platform Discloses Enemy Sympathy—Hoan's Re-election Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The surprisingly large vote polled by Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee and deposed chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, in the mayoralty primary, is regarded as an example of the uncertain elements in Wisconsin politics just now. Mayor Hoan, who was elected in 1916, with the aid of non-Socialist voters, has been an efficient executive. Of that there is no question. But it was believed that the anti-war stand of the Socialists, and particularly the extremely radical platform on which the Mayor ran, would alienate all but dry-in-the-wool Socialists. The prediction was made that he would be eliminated in the primary.

Instead, Mayor Hoan led the field of candidates with 23,491 votes, or 6244 more than he received in the primaries of 1916. Percy Brannan, loyalty candidate, received 22,376 votes; Theodore Dammann, candidate of the Germanic element, 8211, and William H. Park 1577 votes. These are unofficial figures, and may be changed slightly in final tabulations. Mayor Hoan made his big gains in the German wards. That the question of race did enter into the election, and that these people voted for him because they are not in sympathy with America's course in the war, is proved by the fact that the Mayor lost in the Polish wards. The Polish people of Milwaukee are intensely loyal, and have furnished many of the volunteers who have gone into the military service from this city. In the Sixth Ward, where live many German and Russian Jews, the Mayor received a vote of 1229 this year as compared to 668 two years ago. In the seventh, a German ward, his vote rose from 1292 to 2014. In the tenth, also German, his vote increased from 851 to 1140. In the twenty-fifth, German, his vote rose from 1437 in 1916 to 2159 in 1918.

The character of Mayor Hoan's victory is seen when it is remembered that he ran on a platform which contained this plank:

"The American people did not want and do not want this war. They were plunged into this abyss by the treachery of the ruling class of the country—its demagogic agitators, its bought press, its sensational photoplays, its lying advertisements, and other purchasable instruments of public expression."

UKRAINE AND ITS NATURAL RESOURCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—A Ukrainian, at present residing in Switzerland, gives an interesting account of his country, the political situation there and the wonderful natural resources of the land. The Ukrainians today, he says, are a peasant people, in the western part, Polish; in the eastern, Great Russian. The town population is chiefly Great Russian and in the coal fields and iron ore districts the majority of the workers are Russian immigrants. The great revolution of 1917 restored to the Ukrainians their independence.

The territory of the Ukraine State embraces, according to the decision of the Central Rada, the governments of Kiev, Podolia, Volhynia, Tschernigow, Poltawa, Charkow, Jekaterinoslaw, Cherson, and Taurien, north of the Crimean Peninsula, and parts of the governments of Woronesh, Kursk, and Cholim. It is interesting to note that, when the subject of the formation of a Ukraine State was first brought up, the Russian provisional Government would recognize only the first five of the governments named as Ukraine territory, desiring to keep all the others as Russian, because of their great economic value. That would have deprived the Ukraine of precious coal and iron fields, and also, which is even much more important, have cut her off from the Black Sea, through taking away the maritime provinces of Cherson, Taurien, and Jekaterinoslaw. It was the fall of the Kerensky Government, and the accompanying dissolution of the Great Russian power, which enabled the Ukrainians to take the momentous step of proclaiming a Ukraine National Republic on Nov. 21, 1917.

It should be particularly noted that the Ukrainians, against their original intention, gave up all claim to Bessarabia and the Crimea and halted in the east at the western frontier of the Don Cossacks. This self-restriction was due to the desire to maintain friendly relations with their neighbors in the east and west, and to have a protecting cover in fighting against the Poles and Great Russians on the other frontiers. It was preparing a union of the South Russian states; a close alliance between the new Ukraine republic, the Don Cossacks, and the south-eastern federation against the Bolshevik rule. Besides this there is a certain friction in the Government of Cholim, where Poles and Ukrainians dwell together, and in the west Ukraine, where the great landowners are Poles and the peasants Ukrainians.

The Ukraine is one of the richest wheat-producing countries in the world. It is the grain treasury of Russia. The average production of wheat, barley, and rye at the beginning of the century was 15,000,000 tons, and in 1910 21,500,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in 10 years. The whole represents one-third of the total Russian harvest. A clear picture of the grain production of the Ukraine can be gained from the statistics of the Russian exports, which show that be-

tween 1909 and 1911 the Ukraine contributed 73.4 per cent of the whole exports of the empire.

The sugar monopoly of the Ukraine is an important medium of exchange with the new neighboring states in the East. Only recently, for example, the Ukraine gave out 50,000,000 pounds of sugar, in return for sunflower seed oil and other foodstuffs.

Next to agricultural products the Ukraine supplies almost the entire coal output of Russia, so that the other parts of the empire, especially the industrial districts in the north and middle Russia, are entirely dependent for coal upon the south. In the production of other minerals the Ukraine is equally predominant, furnishing 32 per cent of manganese ore, 31 per cent of copper, 90 per cent of silver, 51 per cent of lead, all the quicksilver and more than half the output of salt in the whole Russian empire.

In the last 20 years the growth and development of industries in the Ukraine has been almost phenomenal, so that the economic center of Russia has been gradually transferred from the north to the south. The industries in the north have suffered from the lack of coal and raw material, whilst the population of the cities and the great manufacturing centers have been robbed of the most important foodstuff.

The political building up of the new Ukraine State has made remarkable progress. The first ministry was formed in July, 1917. Very gradually and in spite of the great opposition, Ukrainian soldiers were organized into units, and the first Ukrainian regiment was raised in Kiev as a protection for the Rada. All this work was rendered the more difficult because so many of the Ukrainian soldiers were distributed throughout the Russian Army in various parts of the empire, and were thus cut off for the time from their homes. On the other hand, however, the Ukrainians succeeded in disarming the Russian soldiers in their territory, and expelling them across the frontier. With so much accomplished in such a very short time the Ukrainians have every reason to look forward to becoming a great political and economic power.

TRIBUTE PAID MR. EISENMAN

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Letter, Places High Value on Service to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In consequence of what is claimed to have been a misunderstanding of Charles Eisenman's relations with the War Department and the publication of comments upon his course as a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, wrote a letter in explanation of the situation. Extracts from this letter have been printed, but, with the consent of Mr. Eisenman, it is now given in full, as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 20, 1918.

"Some confusion has been caused by my letter to Senator McKellar with regard to Mr. Charles Eisenman. The facts are that Mr. Eisenman was a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who is a member of the Advisory Commission, prior to the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The supply committee, largely through the activity of Mr. Eisenman, advised the Quartermaster-General with regard to purchases of supplies.

"When the organization of the Quartermaster-General's Department was completed that particular part of the work of the supplies committee was taken over, and is conducted directly by the Quartermaster-General's Department now. In the meantime, the supplies committee has not been broken up, but is continuing under Mr. Rosenwald, and will continue to accumulate information in order that it may advise the several departments of the Government whose needs are coordinated through the Council of National Defense.

"Mr. Eisenman, who remains a member of that committee and is its vice-chairman, will undoubtedly render very valuable service to the Government upon his return from a vacation trip. In the meantime, I am glad to have a public opportunity to say that the work done by Mr. Eisenman during all the hurried months of our early preparation was of the highest value to the Government, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars, and that it was done in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the country. I have already expressed to Mr. Eisenman both personally and by letter the high value which I set upon both his services and the spirit in which they were rendered.

"The work was, however, preparatory to the time when the Quartermaster-General's Department would be able to take it over for direct government action, and the fact that this time has come is a relief to Mr. Eisenman and his committee, but it involves no suggestion that the services rendered by him were not in the emergency both necessary and of the highest value.

"Should any situation arise after Mr. Eisenman's return in which his great ability and fine zeal can be used it will give me great pleasure again to have his services, as he has in every respect both my confidence and in my admiration.

"NEWTON D. BAKER, "Secretary of War."

SENATOR PLANS TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, the Republican Senate leader, has indicated he planned to retire when his term expires in 1921.

SACRIFICES URGED AS AID TO ALLIES

United States Senator Weeks Addresses Members of New England Street Railway Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Americans were urged to come to the aid of the Allies with all their resources of means and sacrifices in the war, in order that they may be worthy of the heritage that has come down to them, by John Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts, speaking before some 600 members and guests of the New England Street Railway Club at their tenth annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Thursday.

"What can we say to the boys who are fighting for us on the other side," he said, "unless we are willing to do things that are needed to support and sustain them? If we did not, we should be unfit to be their associates and relatives. We must set our teeth and be prepared to make every possible sacrifice in order to maintain the best government there is in the world for the prosecution of this great effort."

The Senator told of the steps taken by the Government since last April toward prosecuting the war, and touched upon delays and expenditures entailed by previous neglect. He criticized particularly the delays in carrying out the aviation program, saying that as a result of the delay in devising a motor, "we are going to disappoint you and our allies in getting into the war, so far as aviation is concerned."

Mayor Peters welcomed the street railway men to Boston, and Maj. Guy S. Boyer of the twenty-second battalion, who served at the front, aroused applause when, referring to the big battle now taking place on the British front, he declared: "Gentlemen, that line may bend, but break—never."

A. H. Ford the retiring president, Robert W. Perkins, the newly elected president, and Lucius S. Storrs of the War Board of the American Electric Railway Association, also spoke.

At the business meeting in the afternoon, the other officers elected were: Vice-president, Edward M. Graham, Bangor, Me.; J. Brodie Smith, Manchester, N. H.; A. J. Crosby, Springfield, Vt.; J. E. Dozier, Lynn; A. E. Potter, Providence, and L. A. May, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, C. H. Hill, Boston; and treasurer, Fred F. Stockwell of Cambridge. Executive and finance committees were also chosen.

JEWISH WELFARE WORK PROGRESSES

Massachusetts Branch Opens Hospitality Home for Benefit of Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Organized for the purpose of cooperating with the United States Government and with every welfare agency affiliated with the military establishment, and for the promotion of the morale and well-being of the men in the service regardless of race or creed, the Massachusetts branch of the Jewish board for welfare work in the United States Army and Navy has opened a hospitality house and executive offices at 47 Mt. Vernon Street, in the West End Y. M. H. A. Building, and its splendid work is rapidly assuming shape while plans for increasing its sphere of usefulness are constantly being put into operation.

Several floors of the building are devoted to this welfare work, and there are spacious quarters for letter-writing, reading, athletics, a large en-

tertainment room with movable benches, and other facilities. Another room is devoted to conferences, and there is a dormitory with a capacity of nearly 60 beds for which a nominal fee of 35 cents each is asked for a night's lodging. A hostess room is planned where enlisted men may meet their friends in a social way, and there is a library with a large and varied collection of books which are at all times available.

The building is well equipped with entertainment features, including pianos and phonographs, and a round of activities has been planned with a specialty made of Sunday afternoon gatherings. When plans are completed, there will also be frequent lectures and forums arranged through the cooperation of different Jewish organizations.

It is the intention of the committee to establish in three different sections of the city information bureaux where men in the service as well as their families and dependents can come for assistance regarding war insurance as well as for legal advice, and one or two lawyers of recognized standing will at all times be in attendance giving their services gratis.

Work on the Jewish Board for Welfare Work at Camp Devens is to be commenced soon, the plans calling for an attractive building 85x65 feet, situated near the Liberty Theater in the very heart of the cantonment. Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, has expressed his approval of the site and the work which is to be maintained.

In addition to executive offices and an information bureau, the ground floor will contain a hospital room, library and reading room, an entertainment hall, provided with stage and dressing rooms, and writing rooms. The second floor will contain six sleeping rooms for workers, also a room for conference purposes. The building will be constructed of wood and concrete, will have several fireplaces, and the woodwork will be of white pine and cypress. It will cost approximately \$11,000, exclusive of the furnishings.

Max M. Fritz is the Camp Devens representative of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, and activities in the cantonment will be carried on in cooperation with the National Headquarters of the organization in New York City. Each Wednesday evening the Boston board provides some entertainment for the men in camp, and on Friday evenings a choir is sent there furnishing music for religious services. It is the intention of the executive committee to carry on a similar work in due time at the forts in Boston Harbor and at Bunkin Island, in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CHOOSES CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—The North Dakota Non-Partisan League Convention closed here last night with Charles E. Lindbergh, candidate for Governor of Minnesota, and Governor Lynn Frazier of North Dakota as speakers. The following candidates were nominated: Governor, Lynn J. Frazier, Hoople; lieutenant-governor, Howard R. Wood; Deering; secretary of state, Thomas Hall, Fargo; auditor, Carl R. Kositzky, Bismarck; treasurer, O. H. Olson, Bowman; attorney-general, William Langer, Mandan; commissioner of agriculture and labor, John N. Hagan; superintendent of public instruction, N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck; commissioner of insurance, S. A. Olness, Sheyenne; commissioners of railroads, R. J. Aandahl, Litchfield, Charles F. Dupuis, Temple; supreme court justice, Harry Abronson, Grand Forks; congressmen—first district, John M. Baer, Fargo; second district, George M. Young, Valley City; third district, James H. Sinclair, Kenmare.

MANY QUERIES ON INCOME TAX FILING

Hundreds Visit Offices of Collector of Internal Revenue and Branches as Expiration of Filing Period Draws Near

BOSTON, Mass.—Offices of John F. Malley, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Unity Building are being visited by hundreds of citizens daily, before the expiration of the period for filing income tax returns next Monday night, and according to indications the obligation of people upon whom this obligation falls, will fulfill their duties without any interference of the law.

The penalties for delinquency, according to advice from Washington headquarters, will be rigidly enforced, and for that reason it is expected that the rush in filing returns will continue up to the last minute.

In addition to giving much assistance at the main headquarters, deputies are stationed at the information offices in the Little Building, Tremont and Boylston streets, and in the Liberty Cottage on the Common, also at the East Boston post office, and at municipal buildings in South Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and Charlestown. Collector Malley has received additional information and rules concerning the acceptance of the 7 per cent rate as a short cut in computing excess profits taxes on business as follows:

"A person, corporation or partnership which accepts the 7 per cent rate on its pre-war earnings for the purpose of computing the amount of its net income for 1917, which will be exempt from the excess profits tax at the graduated rates, will not be precluded in subsequent years from submitting the pre-war data and taking whatever percentage deduction such data should entitle the person or firm to take."

In case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership of a trade or business after March 3, 1917, if an interest or control in such trade or business of 50 per cent or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships or any of them, then in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed under the regulations in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset has not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such.

in cash or tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment. The invested capital for the pre-war period shall, in general, be determined in the same manner as for the taxable year, except that the valuation as of Jan. 1, 1914, for instance, shall not apply to tangible property paid in for stock or shares.

When used with reference to a foreign corporation or partnership or a non-resident alien individual, the term "invested capital" means, that proportion of the entire invested capital, as defined and limited by the regulations, while the net income from sources within the United States is of the entire net income.

For the purpose of the excess profits tax every corporation is instructed to describe in its return all its intercorporate relationships with other corporations with which it is affiliated, and to furnish such information in relation thereto as will enable the commissioner of internal revenue to compute the amount of the tax properly due from each corporation on the basis of an equitable and lawful accounting.

It is stated that a return of information with respect to the invested capital and net income for the pre-war period will not be required of a corporation, a partnership or individual in the following cases:

1. If the taxpayer accepts the minimum percentage, viz., 7 per cent, as the percentage to be used in computing the deduction;

2. If the trade or business is taxable only at the 8 per cent rate, upon amounts in excess of \$3000.

CHARITY COUNCIL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A group of prominent business men here have organized themselves into a cooperative charity council, with the object of serving as an intermediary between all the city's charities and those who desire to contribute to them. All philanthropic organizations have been listed and a brief description of their respective work will be given to each agent of the council. The new system will do away with the many solicitors required by the various organizations, and it is designed to insure equitable support of the philanthropic organizations. About 250 letters have been mailed to representative citizens, asking them to join the council, and others are applying to the secretary.

Y. W. C. A. WORKERS SAFE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The safety of all the war workers of the Young Women's Christian Association in France has been announced in a cable message made public by the War Work Council of the national board. There are 35 representatives of the association in France, it was stated.

SURPLUS COAL IN ARKANSAS FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—H. C. Couch, State Fuel Administrator, has appealed to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Administrator, to place the surplus of coal now being mined in the Arkansas field. Unless sale is obtained for this coal, Mr. Couch says, the mines cannot be operated at capacity for more than a few weeks because of lack of storage capacity. Arkansas mines have been ahead of their orders since Feb. 15, Mr. Couch said.

Production in the Arkansas field in February was 37.9 per cent of capacity, the largest in more than 14 months. Car shortages caused 9.1 per cent of the lost production.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

BOSTON, Mass.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants was held yesterday afternoon at 53 Mt. Vernon Street, with about 75 members present. The following officers were elected: William B. H. Dowse, governor; Frederick Foster, deputy governor; George Ernest Bowman, secretary; Ralph E. Thompson, treasurer; Miss Ethel Bradford Davis, historian; Maj. Frederic A. Washburn, captain; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, elder; Dr. Edwin M. Daniels, surgeon; Mrs. William H. Claffin, Edric Eldridge, Joseph H. Goodspeed, Miss Marian C. Jordan, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Arthur C. Walworth and Miss Marian DeCourcy Ward, assistants.



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Women's and Misses' Shetland and Fibre Sweaters 8.95

With the Spring season comes a greater demand than ever before for women's sweaters—vastly different in style it is true, but equally as charming as the modes of other seasons. In these assortments are hand-knitted slip-over models with leather belts, or with brushed collar, and cuffs. These come in such desirable shades as Nile, Rose, Khaki, Green or Maize. Included at this price will be found the practical coat sweater with fancy pockets and sash; choice of Rose, Peach, Green or Maize.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Pretty Things in the Shops

It is rather pleasant to spend an occasional afternoon looking through the shops, at the attractive new things for homes which one may always find there. Among such things, seen recently in a New York establishment, were some unusually pretty lamp shades, or rather candle shades. They were really made of paper, although they looked like parchment. A design of graceful, old-fashioned figures, with flowing curls and full, ruffled skirts, strolling in a luxuriant garden, was painted around them in black and white. Picking up the shade, one noticed that the inside was gay with color. Holding it over a light, it appeared that that color showed through, making the garden a thing of gay beauty through which the dainty little figures tripped with grace. They were exceedingly pretty, those little candle shades. A large lamp shade, made similarly, was also effective.

For the dressing table was a set of brush and comb and mirror, and other toilet articles, backed and handled with wood or imitation ivory, but painted to match the chintz, cretonne or silken hangings of the room. A set with a soft blue-gray background, adorned with graceful misty sprays of pink roses and little buds, was a most attractive accessory. These, it was explained, could be had to match any hangings desired.

Another novelty for the dressing table was a case or box in which to keep these toilet articles. The top opened in the middle, like a door, the two halves turning back. It was made of wood, decorated to match the accessories which it held, and lined with the same fabric that was used for the hangings of the room. The bottom of it was covered with glass, and the whole thing was divided into sections of various shapes and sizes, to hold the different articles. The box itself was a decorative appointment for the room.

For the garden there were small boxes containing seeds and garden markers, which would make attractive gifts for friends interested in the out-of-doors. Each box was simply adorned with a painted leaf or flower to its contents, stating whether they were intended for flower or vegetable garden. A small, old-fashioned, formal bouquet of flowers or of vegetables, edged about with a lace paper frill, adorned one corner. Within a box destined for a vegetable garden, near the kitchen door, were several packages of vegetable seeds, carrots, beets, lettuce and such; and, each rolled separately in tissue papers, were gayly painted wooden markers, to be stuck into the earth at the end of each row planted with seeds. Each stick was decorated with a painted bunch of the vegetables whose place it was to mark, but, in order that no mistake might be made in recognizing them, the name was plainly lettered

upon it also. Other boxes contained packages of flower seeds and sticks, appropriately decorated to mark their chosen places.

The nursery was not forgotten, either. A piece of furniture, which would probably inculcate in little people an interest in neatly hanging up their garments, was a clothes-tree, not too high for the youngsters to reach, painted white and topped by a benign smiling Mother Goose head with rosy cheeks, dark hair and high, peaked black cap. Each arm of the tree ended in a yellow-billed goose's head, and altogether this is a delightful thing. Surely no small boy or girl would think of dropping his hat and coat upon the floor, when such a fascinating receptacle stands ready for them.

Since candy has been put in the list of luxuries to be indulged in but sparingly, and as a special treat, by request of the Food Administration, it is worthy of special consideration as to the sort of container it be kept in. For some time round boxes of tin, painted to match one's room or with any attractive design, have been popular, especially as gifts. Similar tin boxes have been covered with prettily patterned cretonne, moiré silk or something of that sort, edged around with old gold gimp or gold lace. Rather newer than these are round, square or oblong candy boxes of engraved glass, with a knob at the top of blue, rose, yellow or light green enamel, which gives just a touch of color to the bowl. Then there are other bowls, also, of glass but with the top covered with silk, moiré preferably, with a little French print set into the center as a medallion and the whole cover edged about with gold galloon.

Among the new parasols, there was an odd-looking one that folded up in such a way that it resembled a knitting bag. Unfortunately, it was not hospitable enough to hold much of anything of that sort. It was just an ordinary parasol, to begin with, having the usual full quota of ribs; but it had, in addition, a handle that folded back into the parasol, when it was closed. Across the top, as was seen when the sunshade was open, was stretched a broad band of ribbon harmonizing with the silk of the covering. This was gathered into a glass or china or celluloid bracelet at each side. When the parasol was closed and the long handle folded into it, it could be carried by these two bracelets and thus resembled a bag. This, of course, was just a novelty and had nothing in particular to recommend it, unless one appreciates having a parasol in such a compact form that it may be swung from the arm when not in active service. And, of course, it is much easier to pack, when traveling, than is the long inflexible-handled affair, which is usually met with.

Apartments in the Family Home

A guest was being shown over one of those rare old-time city houses of remarkable size and spaciousness that one sometimes finds, still holding its own amid the multitude of modern apartments, which, with all their labor-saving devices and economies of space, can never quite take the place of one such old-fashioned home, with all the opportunities for good things which that word includes. What broad stairways and vast halls were here; what splendid banisters for sliding yards; what a wonderful "back yard," in reality a terraced garden, for outdoor fun and exercise as well as amateur agriculture!

"We each have our allotment of ground for raising whatever we prefer, flowers or vegetables, and it keeps us out in the spring sunshine early and late, looking after our horticultural experiments, keeping the pantries properly picked, and the radishes from growing too big. Then, in winter, by a careful process of flooding, learned from a country-club attendant, we can have the finest sort of private skating rink and invite all of our friends to enjoy it with us. While a house of any sort, large or small, is necessarily more work for the home-maker than an ordinary apartment, still there is not one member of this family who would wish to change. We are several grown-ups together with different well-defined characteristics and tastes; and, by living in such a spacious home as this, each one is enabled to have the equivalent of an apartment, that is, a study and bed room for his or her own use, and a bath room to share with one. Then, for common use, we have what you might call a 'community' dining room, parlor and library."

While she was still speaking, the hostess opened the heavy door into the high-ceiled old library, and her guest was conscious of a certain sense of relief and gratitude that such a room as this should be shared by all the family equally. The first impression was one of warmth and light, of comfort and informality; floods of winter sunshine were pouring in on the western and southern sides, through two generous bay-windows; the inside walls were lined from floor to ceiling with many books in massive walnut shelves, protected from the dust by glass doors of Gothic design. In the recesses of the big windows were two old-fashioned sofas, a table or two, and between the windows, in an expected angle of the wall, a businesslike desk with its attendant chair. At the end of the room, directly opposite the western window, a cheerful wood-fire was blazing in the most unusual of settings; an old mantelpiece of amber-colored antique marble, carved in a simple design, and heavily veined with gray. Before the fire was a Morris chair and a reading lamp divided the space with a roomy day-

enport, backed by a six-foot table of carved walnut, well-laden with books, and a luxuriant fern or two in generous green jardinières. A large unabridged dictionary, on a carved walnut stand, and a row of encyclopedias, in a shelf of their own, lent a touch of scholarly atmosphere to the whole place, which was somehow in marked contrast to the general appearance of ease and informality; in short, one could tell at a glance that this was indeed, as the hostess had declared, "a community library," a room for all alike to enjoy, not dominated in either color-scheme or arrangement by the special tastes or aesthetic judgments of any one member of the family, but in every respect modified pleasantly to suit the sensibilities of all.

"You see," the hostess explained, "in their own rooms my grown-up children are free to express their ideas to their heart's content. Just to show you that they really do it, let me take you into two different studies or sitting rooms on the third floor, which represent tastes and temperaments as far apart as the poles, although in perfect harmony, for the reason that each has ample room to expand and express itself unhampered in the spaciousness of this great house."

She then led the visitor up the broad, easy steps of what seemed to her unaccustomed eyes the colossal stairway, with its thick yielding carpet and wide rosewood banisters, to a surprising room of large and pleasing proportions, which had no corners at all, but was octagonal in shape, owing to four doors which intersected the corners at regular angles. Two led to cupboards, one to another room, and the fourth was a blind, put there merely to balance the others. All of the woodwork was done in mahogany finish, and the mantle (every room in this house had its own fireplace), which had been ordinary white marble, was painted smoothly over to simulate mahogany with the brush of an artist expert in the work of graining. Inclosed radiators in each of the two windows were latticed over with metal which was also painted like mahogany, and the furniture, mostly antique, was all of beautifully selected mahogany; gold-colored grass cloth had been chosen for the wall-covering, and made a truly lovely background for the rich-toned furniture and the books of many-colored bindings which fairly lined the walls halfway up to the cream-tinted ceiling. An old-time stiff hair sofa had been re-covered in soft tapestry of blue, and a Chinese lamp and shade of blues and greens stood upon a center table, on a rare old piece of oriental embroidery, in blue and bronze, with a design of many birds flying across the stripes of metal thread. Between the windows, directly over the fireplace, hung an old gilt mirror, and at one end of the room over an inlaid table of lovely design, hung a remarkable objet d'art in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Praise of Modern Furniture

LONDON, England.—The middle of the Nineteenth Century found furniture making, and, indeed, all applied arts, at a very low ebb in England. The second half of the same century witnessed both the revival of the appreciation of old furniture and, also, the beginning of a movement for making good new furniture of original design. Up to the present time, it can hardly be said that the designers of modern furniture have quite attained to the level reached by the great cabinet makers of the Eighteenth and the preceding centuries, although, undoubtedly, much beautiful and interesting work has been turned out of late years.

An acquaintance with, and admiration for, the work of the great furniture makers of bygone times should

make for the production of good and original work, rather than for a mere adaptation and reproduction of old designs; and a demand on the part of the public for good modern furniture would no doubt help to bring about the further development of this craft. Unfortunately, there cannot, as yet, be said to be a widespread demand for good modern furniture, although Arts and Crafts exhibitions have done something to turn the popular taste in this direction. The charms of the old furniture dealer's shop still attract more people than the furniture turned out by the best modern craftsmen, although much of this is admirably designed, and its execution is fully equal to that of the best periods in the past.

The first beginnings of the modern movement toward the attainment of better things, in the way of household decoration as well as furniture, probably dates from about the year 1857, when the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood found it so impossible to procure furniture which they regarded as in any way tolerable that William Morris had, perforce, to make rough drawings of the things they needed most, and to get a carpenter to execute them. The description of the installation of this furniture, which, for all its unworldliness, represented a first attempt at the introduction of a different standard in all household things, in the Red Lion Square Rooms, is amusing enough. But, before many years were over, great developments had taken place, and the firm of "Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., Fine Art Workmen in Painting, Carving, Furniture and the Metals," came into being; a circular was issued, setting forth the purpose of the firm and stating that they intended to produce, among other things, "Furniture, either depending for its beauty on its own design, on the application of materials hitherto overlooked, or on its conjunction with figure and pattern painting."

The firm was nothing if not enterprising, and embroideries were soon added to the list of its productions. "Top has taken to worsted work," was Rossetti's comment on this new branch of William Morris' activities, Topsy being the name by which that artist was known, at the time, among the members of the group. The various vicissitudes of the famous firm are well known, as well as the later developments of William Morris' work in the applied arts; but, whatever criticisms may be brought against his work and its scope, there can be no doubt that the debt owed him, not only by modern craftsmen, but by all people who love beautiful and original household appointments, is incalculable. For, most assuredly, he and his friends were the pioneers of the modern movement, which has done so much to raise the public taste.

There is still plenty of room for improvement in this direction, but the advance which has taken place since the sixties of the Nineteenth Century is a vast one. Rossetti declared that the efforts in Red Lion Square resulted in the production of "intensely medieval furniture," and a certain flavor of medievalism still lingers round much of the best modern furniture, although some of it is undoubtedly quite free from this. There is a great opening, nowadays,

for good modern furniture, fairly moderate in price, of really beautiful design, and well adapted to modern requirements. Those who care for such things and hope to see a development of this fine craft, in directions which shall be neither a mere imitation of the work of the old designers, nor representative of an artificial medievalism or the eccentricities of l'art nouveau, may do much to bring this about by giving encouragement and intelligent appreciation to those artists and craftsmen, who are making a courageous effort to produce and popularize really fine modern furniture.

A Novelty in Bouquets

It certainly was a surprise, that odd-looking bouquet which held the place of honor in a florist's shop in the city of New York, and it was not at all strange that there was always a group of people gazing at it and exclaiming their amazement — and often amusement. For it was both amazing and amusing, too, that large bouquet, encased in the stiff lace paper frill of long-ago times. In the center of it a long, slender "arrot stood gallantly upright, surrounded at its base by clumps of fresh green parsley. Beyond that came a row of gay little red radishes, more parsley, a row of nice white onions, then crisp, long green string beans, standing straight out like the quills of a bristling hedgehog, and punctuating the whole bouquet, here and there. Next came more parsley, a row of coppery, golden brown onions and a border of feathery asparagus greenery and then, outside it all, the white lace paper border. A truly old-fashioned, formal arrangement. Long, narrow ribbons in delicate pastel shades drooped from the bouquet, making, on the whole, a decidedly novel and interesting looking object; that is, to look upon in a florist's window. One would hardly be inclined to carry such a bouquet, but one might make up a similar thing for a table decoration some time and, because of its novelty, find it eminently successful.

Solid Worth

TRADE MARK

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Heather mixtures or plain shades are used with equal success.

Write for fashion proofs

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The Friendly Climbing Roses

Climbing roses are among the most friendly of all the garden flowers. They are equally at home when clambering over the front porch, or when twined about the back door lattice. There are forms and colors to suit all tastes, and most of the climbers are not at all hard to manage. It is a little difficult, though, to make a choice, because of the many new varieties introduced each season. Gardeners who have an abundance of space at their disposal can grow large collections on posts or trellises; but the average man or woman must take a choice among half a dozen of the best.

Most people think first of the old-time Crimson Rambler, but there are so many better sorts now that it can readily be dispensed with. The Crimson Rambler has an untidy habit and is much subject to mildew. A far better rose, if one wants a red rose, is Excelsa, sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. This fairly new rose grows very vigorously and bears large trusses of double flowers, sometimes containing half a hundred blossoms. Pure red climbers are not common, as a matter of fact.

Hiawatha has a clear white eye, with golden stamens, but it is bordered with a deep shade of crimson, making a most effective combination. This is one of the most brilliant roses which grows, and the flowers are followed by small red hips, which remain on the canes all winter, adding a pleasant note of color to the winter landscape.

The Climbing American Beauty has become popular, in the few years that have elapsed since its introduction. Of course, the flowers are not equal to those of the bush form of American Beauty, but they are very fragrant and produced freely.

It is easier to choose a pink than a red climber. Among the single kinds, American Pillar stands unrivaled. The blossoms are remarkably large and borne in great abundance. Indeed, the flowers almost hide the dark green leathery foliage. This foliage in itself is handsome, and is retained until very late in the fall, for which reason American Pillar is an excellent rose to be used on the porch. It is a very strong growing rose, canes 20 feet long often being made in one season.

Perhaps the best climber for general purposes is Dorothy Perkins. After being tested in many gardens for several years, it has proved its absolute hardiness and its adaptability. It is equally at home when hiding an iron fence, under its mass of colors, or trained at the side of a cottage doorway. It is unexcelled for growing on tennis back stops, and for hiding unsightly objects.

Another rose, quite as vigorous in habit and almost as useful in every way, is Lady Gay, the flowers of which are cerise-pink. The foliage of both these varieties is very green and glossy, and is not dropped until the close of the season.

A pink rose which has met with particular favor among florists and professional gardeners is Tausend-schon. This is a rose which can be forced very readily, and was to be found in full bloom at the recent show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The individual flowers are large and produced in such bewildering profusion that the name, which means Thousand Beauties, seems well deserved.

Among the newer of the pink roses is Dr. W. VanFleet, which somewhat resembles its parent, Souvenir du Président Carnot, in color. The originator of this rose, whose name it bears, is one of the most prominent rosarians and hybridizers in the country, having many other handsome roses

to his credit. The Dr. VanFleet rose attracts particular attention because of the remarkable size of the blossoms, which often measure four inches in diameter.

There are few very hardy white climbers. Silver Moon seems to be the most popular at present. It is a remarkably handsome rose, similar in habit to Dr. VanFleet, its large, bronze-green foliage lasting to the end of the season, and being almost immune to mildew. The flowers are large, silvery-white in color, and of remarkable beauty. Silver Moon, however, contains a little Cherokee Blood, and for that reason its hardiness cannot be guaranteed. It comes through the average northern winter fairly well, yet probably will be succeeded in the North by Purity, a white rose of equal merit but harder.

There is one other white climber worth growing in all gardens, although it, too, is new. It is called Mary Lovett, and is both a hardy and a strong growing rose.

Some years ago, considerable attention was attracted to a so-called blue rose, Veilchenblau. Fortunately, this rose has never been cultivated as freely as its originators evidently expected. It is not to be recommended. There are plenty of really good climbers for every rose lover to grow.

Meatless Dishes

Nut Roast.—Four ounces shelled walnuts, 4 ounces shelled Brazil nuts, 4 ounces shelled hazel nuts, 1 dessert-spoon chopped onions, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of mashed potatoes. Chop the nuts fine, then put all ingredients in a basin, and mix well together with half a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, pepper and salt to taste. Shape into block and roll in breadcrumbs. Bake in oven, basting with nut fat for 30 minutes. Then serve with gravy (any of the prepared packets) or with bread sauce.

Nut Cutlets.—Nine ounces shelled walnuts, 2 breakfast cups breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of mashed potatoes, 1 egg. Chop nuts very fine. Mix all ingredients together with a pinch of mixed herbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat egg thoroughly, and use a little egg for binding. Make into rissoles, roll in egg and breadcrumbs, fry in deep nut fat or suet until brown. Serve with gravy (any of the prepared packets) or bread sauce. Serve as hot as possible.

To Clean a Panama Hat

One man who prides himself on keeping his own and his wife's Panama hats clean and in good condition, says that, whenever they get soiled, he brushes them well with a good stiff brush. Then he makes a thick lather of soap of some good, pure, white soap and warm water, puts the hat down flat on a marble slab or a clean, unpolished, wooden table, and scrubs it with another stiff brush. He lets it dry in the open air, though not in the hot sunlight, and finds the results quite satisfactory.

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Perfectly Cleans all Wearing Apparel, Gloves, Fancy Shoes
Ask for the "YELLOW PACKAGE"
The Blocker Co., Department and Shoe Store
Hempstead, N. Y.

A FINE SPREAD FOR BREAD
FRIEDMAN'S
OAK GROVE
OLEOMARGARINE
FRIEDMAN MFG. CO., CHICAGO
If your dealer hasn't you have him get it for you.

"THE ORIGINAL ROSE SACKET"
Formula as Heretofore, 25c post paid.
Sold exclusively by THE LITTLE ROSE WOMAN, 3576 Eagle St., San Diego, California.

Parsnip Fritters

Boil the parsnips and mash them. To 1 cup of the dry mashed parsnips, add 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour which have been creamed together, 1 egg, well beaten, and 1 teaspoon of mixed salt and pepper. Stir all these ingredients together and drop a little at a time from a spoon into hot fat. Fry until nicely browned all over.

Sole Agents for
Tweed-O-Wool
in
Cleveland, Ohio
The W. B. Davis Co.
327-335 Euclid Avenue

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

EXPECT BIG LOAN
OVERSUBSCRIPTION

Every Effort to Make the Next
Drive a Great Success—What
the Various Federal Reserve
Districts Are Expected to Do

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inasmuch as the third Liberty Loan will be \$3,000,000,000, or about one-half the total that had been expected, there is entire confidence of it success, and it is believed that with proper effort on the part of the various federal reserve districts, there will be a large over-subscription.

Subscription goals which each federal reserve district will be expected to reach or pass during the Liberty Loan campaign opening April 6, arranged by the United States Treasury Department, give the New York district 30 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 loan total, or \$900,000,000 as its share, the same as in the second loan. The Chicago district is allotted 14.1-6 per cent, or \$425,000,000, and the Cleveland district 10 per cent, or \$300,000,000.

In calculating the wealth and general business conditions of various districts as the basis for the quotas it was found Boston had been given a disproportionate share in the second loan and the district's percentage has been reduced from 10 to 8 1/2 per cent. Cleveland, Minneapolis and San Francisco were given the same proportion as in the second loan and other districts were raised slightly.

The goals of each state county and city will be determined by federal reserve district committees on the basis of population, wealth and business conditions. These will be announced locally within a week or two.

Quotas by districts are as follows:

District	Third Loan Second Loan	Quota	Quota
Boston	\$250,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000
New York	\$900,000,000	\$900,000,000	\$900,000,000
Philadelphia	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000
Cleveland	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000
Richmond	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Atlanta	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Chicago	\$425,000,000	\$425,000,000	\$425,000,000
St. Louis	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000
Minneapolis	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Kansas City	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000
Dallas	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000
San Francisco	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000

The total subscriptions in the 12 districts for the last Liberty Loan were: Boston, \$476,000,000; New York, \$1,550,000,000; Philadelphia, \$380,000,000; Cleveland, \$485,000,000; Richmond, \$201,000,000; Atlanta, \$200,000,000; Chicago, \$585,000,000; St. Louis, \$184,000,000; Minneapolis, \$140,000,000; Kansas City, \$150,000,000; Dallas, \$77,000,000; San Francisco, \$292,000,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Third week March 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1. 29,450,700 501,000

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUIS-
VILLE

Third week March 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1. 175,025 314,000

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Third week March 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1. 235,765 550,609

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Third week March 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1. 432,290 591,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Third week March 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1. 447,279 552,424

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

January 1918 Increase
Gross operating revenue 365,377 397,075

Operating expenses 427,623 792,959
Operating revenue 227,754 204,116

Months ended (rev.) 171,199,722 19,781,979
Gross operating revenue 1,711,482 6,390,636

Operating expenses 4,321,348 4,479,295
Operating revenue 2,329,524 1,911,341

Pass carried (rev.) 143,306,729 152,493,983
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-
BURGH

February 1918 Increase
Operating revenue 1,096,021 125,581

Operating expenses 61,619 200,501
Net income deficit 156,283 221,139

From Jan. 1. 2,180,772 275,813
Operating deficit 201,163 507,927

Net income deficit 372,224 552,712
Decrease.

RUSSIAN BOND AFFAIRS

LONDON, England.—The British Government announces that after April 1, it will not provide funds to meet coupons on Russian Government bonds.

The Russian revolutionary Government having declined to meet the payments, the British Government although under no obligations, has done so hitherto.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Saturday; light variable winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 39.10 a. m. 40
12 noon 49

IN OTHER CITIES

8 p. m.

Albany 32 New Orleans 66
Buffalo 28 New York 40

Chicago 26 Philadelphia 40
Cincinnati 36 Portland 36

Denver 34 Portland 36
Des Moines 38 Portland 36

Jacksonville 42 San Francisco 52
Kansas City 48 St. Louis 40

Nantucket 36 Washington 38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:33 High water,
Sun rises 5:33:11 a. m. 12:34 p. m.
Sun sets 6:05:10 a. m. 12:34 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 2:36 P. M.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a four-story brick house owned by Max Duff at 18 Hull Street, North End. There is a land area of 1794 square feet, valued at \$6300 and included in the assessment of \$14,800. Consiglia Campana is the buyer.

Title to the three-story octagon front brick dwelling at 34 Worthington Street, Roxbury, has been transferred from John O'Leary to Margaret Rolly. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, of which \$1800 covers the 2000 square feet of land.

Another property sold and papers placed on record, consists of a single frame dwelling at 27 Holbrook Street, adjoining the Eliot School property in West Roxbury. Mary Durning conveyed title to James A. Durning, who conveyed to Georgiana E. Margot. The taxed value is \$5500 and \$1700 of the amount is carried on 4032 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.

CONTRACTS AWARDED MARCH 29, 1918

1918	\$28,837,000	1917	\$28,997,000
1917	37,020,000	1916	37,357,000
1916	38,617,000	1915	26,135,000
1915	27,096,000	1914	26,423,000
1914	32,610,000		

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were as follows: Schooners with groundfish, Frances S. Grueby with 90,200 pounds, James & Esther 50,000, Little Elsie 7500; schooners with flatfish, Marion 7000, James & Esther 1000 pounds of cusk. Late arrivals last night with groundfish were: The Georgia with 39,500 pounds and the A. C. Numan with 60,000. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$6.75@6.8, market cod \$4.50@5, had-cod \$4.50@7, steak pollock \$5.50@6, large hake \$7@8, steak cusk \$5.50@5.50, and small hake from \$5.50@6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed about 60,000 pounds of fish consisting mostly of haddock and pollock. The following vessels arrived Thursday with fresh fish: The Laverna with 170,000 pounds of fresh codfish, steamer Surge 180,000, schooner Agnes from Boston 75,000, and the steamer Spirit with 185,000 pounds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Montreal Locomotive Company has received an order valued at \$4,800,000 for 80 engines from the Canadian Government.

Announcement is made that the issue of \$8,000,000 Winchester Repeating Arms Company one-year 7 per cent gold notes dated March 1, 1918, and due March 1, 1919, offered by Bonbright & Company, Inc., Potter, Chubb & Co., has been sold. The notes were offered at 99 1/2 and interest, to yield more than 7 1/2 per cent.

The Mexican Telegraph Company estimates for the quarter ended March 31, next, net earnings available for dividend of \$296,500 and a balance of \$160,163. The report for the year ended Dec. 31, which was expected had been delayed, the company announces through a release in the auditing system. The audit is now in progress and the balance sheet will be ready for the shareholders before the end of April.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman Company attached special parlor cars to the Boston & Albany-New Haven Railroad New York express from South Station at 9:15 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Walnut Hill students en route to New York City.

A large shipment of Florida berries in Adams Express Company service arrived at South Station over the Pennsylvania-New Haven road today consigned to the Boston market.

Harry Lionette, train director in pneumatic tower 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Atlantic City.

Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager of the Boston & Maine, has issued instructions in bulletin form to department heads describing the train running method to be used in changing the time schedules March 31 at 2 a. m.

The American Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany this morning a large shipment of Columbia River salmon consigned to the Boston market.

The commissary department of the New Haven has added new steel dining cars to the equipment of the Federal express due at South Station at 8:30 a. m.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing new switch protection rails on the east side of South Station yard.

Three hundred and five cars of interchange freight passed through South Station during the night via the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads.

Special Pullman drawing room sleepers occupied by Raymond & Whitcomb's California tourists arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany at 2:55 o'clock this afternoon. The Boston & Albany will provide special service from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to Boston at 8:35 o'clock to-night for Skidmore students.

WESTERN PACIFIC ELCTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Alvin W. Krech of New York was reelected director and also was chosen chairman of the board of directors of the Western Pacific Railroad at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

FAIR PRICE LIST

BOSTON, Mass.—The Fair Food Prices for the Consumer issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration, follow. The first figures column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those following are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Sugar—Granulated in bulk, retailer pays 7.70c per lb, consumer should pay 9@9 1/4c lb; granulated in pkg 8.10c per lb, 9@10c lb.

Flour—White, retailer pays \$1.45@1.55 per 1/2 bbl, consumer should pay \$1.60@1.70 1/2 bbl; entire wheat \$1.10@1.2 per bbl, 7/8@8 1/4c lb; rye \$6.75@8.25 per 98 lbs, 10@11c lb; potato in bulk 14@14 1/4c per lb, 16@18c lb; potato in pkg 14 1/4@16 1/4c per pkg, 18@20c pkg; barley in bulk 5 1/2@5c per lb, 7@9 1/4c lb.

Cornstarch—One-pound pkg (full weight), retailer pays 8@9c per pkg, consumer should pay 10@12c pkg. Corn meal—Yellow, retailer pays \$5.25@6.25 per 100 lbs, consumer should pay 7@8c lb.

Rolls oats—in bulk, retailer pays \$5.50@6.50 per 90 lbs, consumer should pay 7@9c lb; in 20 oz pkg \$4.40@3.50 per 3 doz cks, 11@13c pkg.

Cut oatmeal—in bulk, retailer pays \$6@6.50 per 100 lbs, consumer should pay 7 1/2@8 1/4c lb.

Hominy—in bulk, retailer pays \$5.75@6.50 per 100 lbs, consumer should pay 7 1/2@9c lb.

Rice—Fancy head Honduras, in bulk, retailer pays \$9.75@10.50 per 100 lbs, consumer should pay 12@14c lb; blue rice, in bulk \$9.75 per 100 lbs, 11@13c lb.

Potatoes—Retailer pays \$2@2.15 per 100 lbs, consumer should pay 2 1/2@3c lb.

Prunes—40-50, retailer pays 14@15 1/2c per lb, consumer should pay 17@19c per lb; 50-60, 12 1/2@14c per lb, 15@17c per lb; 60-70, 11 1/2@13c per lb, 12@15c per lb.

Beans—California Pea, retailer pays 14 1/2@15 1/2c per lb, consumer should pay 18@20c per lb; Lima, 14 1/2@16c per lb, 18@19c per lb.

Canned Salmon—Alaska Pink, retailer pays \$2.15 per doz. cans, consumer should pay 20@22c per can; Fancy Red, \$2.80@3 per doz. cans, 25@30c per can.

Corn Sirup—1 1/2 lb. cans, retailer pays \$2.73 per doz. cans, consumer should pay 14@15c per can.

Corn Oil—Per quart, retailer pays \$6.95 per 12-qt. case, consumer should pay 65@70c per qt.; per pint, \$7.15@7.50 per 24-pt. case, 35@38c per pt.

Lard Substitutes—Retailer pays 28@29c per lb. tins, consumer should pay 32@35c per lb. tins; 42@43 1/2c per 1 1/2 lb. tins, 50@56c per 1 1/2 lb. tins.

Cottontseed Oil—Medium size, retailer pays 72@74c per tin, consumer should pay 80@90c per tin; small size, 36@37c per tin, 40@47c per tin.

The price list giving actual wholesale and retail quotations for vegetables, fruits and dairy products, as issued by the United States Bureau of Markets, cooperating with the State Food Administration, follows:

Vegetables—Asparagus, retail price as low as 25-50c bunch; beans, paid by retailer, 2-3c lb. retail prices as low as 5 lbs for 25c; beans, green, 10-12c qt, 15-20c qt; carrots, 2-3c lb, 5 lbs for 25c; cabbage, New York, 2-3c lb, 6c lb; cabbage, Florida, 2 1/2-3 1/2c lb, 6 & 8c lb; celery, Florida, 10@12c bunch, 15c bunch; cucumbers, 12-18c each, 15-25c each; cauliflower, 12 1/2-18c head, 20-30c head; lettuce, local, 8 1/2-10c head, 12-15c head; onions, yellow globe, 1 1/2-2c lb, 6 lbs for 15c; potatoes, white, 2-2 1/2c lb, 37@40c pkg; potatoes, sweet, 5-6c lb, 8 & 9c lb; parsnips, 4-4 1/2c lb, 5 & 6c lb; radishes, 4c bunch, 5c bunch; rhubarb, 12 1/2@15c lb, 15c lb; squash, winter, 6-10c lb, 6 & 7c lb; turnips, yellow, 1 1/2c lb, 3 & 4c lb; turnips, white, 2 1/2c lb, 4 & 5c lb; spinach, 19-21c pk, 30c pk; tomatoes, southern, 15-20c lb, 25c lb.

Fruits—Apples, Baldwin No. 1, paid by retailer, 35@50c pk, retail prices as low as 50@75c pk; Winesaps, small, 5@6c lb, 6 1/2@10c lb; medium, 22@28c doz, 40c doz; large, 25@50c doz, 60@75c doz. Grapefruit, small, 4@9c each, 10c and 4 for 25c; medium, 4@9c each, 10c and 2 for 25c; large, 9@12c each, 2 for 25c and 10c each. Oranges, Florida and California, 50c@1 1/2 doz. Lemons, 300a, 30@32c doz, 35@40c doz. Bananas, medium, 22@29c doz, 35c doz; large, 30@35c doz, 40c doz. Strawberries, 35@40c bx.

Dairy products—Butter, fresh creamery, in tubs, paid by retailer, 43@46c lb, retail prices as low as 48c 52c lb; in prints, 46@48c lb, 52@55c lb; storage, in tubs, 45@46c lb, 47@50c lb. Cheese, full cream, 27@27 1/2c lb, 32@32c lb; Young America, 29@31c lb, 34@35c lb. Eggs, henery, 44@46c doz, 48@55c doz; Eastern fresh, 42@43c doz, 47@51c doz; Western fresh, 38@40c doz, 43@45c doz.

Produce prices paid by retailers collected by the United States Bureau of Markets; retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration.

Prices paid by retailers, shown above, represent approximately the cost to the retailer in unbroken packages. Allowance should be made for variable costs of retailing, shrinkage, cartage, service, etc. When a range in price is quoted, the lower price usually applies to the "cash and carry" store and the higher price to the "service" store.

NO NEW HAVEN STOCK ISSUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The proposed issue of preferred stock by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to meet notes maturing on April 15 has been withdrawn, it was announced by the company. The action was taken as a result of the federal arrangements for refinancing the maturing notes.

VARIOUS EXCHANGES
ARE CLOSED TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Numerous exchanges throughout the United States are closed today and some of them will remain closed until Monday, including the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The New York Stock Exchange and Curb Exchange are closed today, but will be open tomorrow. The Boston Stock Exchange and Curb Exchange are closed today. The Chicago Stock Exchange and Board of Trade are both closed today. The New York Sugar Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange are among other boards closed today. Western grain exchanges other than the Chicago Board of Trade also are not opening their doors today.

ORDER FOR SHOES
BY GOVERNMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Government has called for bids to be submitted by April 8 on 500,000 pairs of high shoes for the navy department and to be delivered at the Brooklyn, N. Y., yard. This demand follows a trial order for 400,000 pairs of "Pershing" trench shoes placed with several shoe manufacturers about a fortnight ago, but is the first inquiry made by the United States Navy for some time.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 209 bbls and 46 bxs apples, 120 bxs oranges, 3166 bxs grapefruit, 145 crts pineapples, 350 bags peanuts, 32,904 bu potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 612 pigs; last year, 1142 pigs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Wheat flour, not quoted; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, \$14@14.75; barley flour per bbl, \$11.90@14; white corn flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs, \$6.80@6.75; Graham flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$10.50.

Corn—Transit shipment: k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.94@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.89@1.90; k. d. yellow, \$1.84@1.85. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 3 yellow, \$2.11@2.12; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.99@2; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.94@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.89@1.90; k. d. yellow, \$1.84@1.85.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.09@1.10; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.07@1.08; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.06@1.07; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.05@1.06.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$11.90 per 100 lbs. in sack; cut and ground, \$13.69 per 100 lbs. in sack.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs.)—Feeding, \$3.75@3.80 cracked corn, \$3.85@3.90; white corn meal, \$5.10@5.60; yellow corn meal, \$4.85@5.35.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$29; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$24@25; No. 1 grade, east 25; No. 2 grade, east, \$20.50@21.50; No. 3 grade, east, \$18@19; stock hay, \$16@17.

Straw—Rye, \$24@25.
Milfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$4; cottonseed feed, \$7; barley feed, \$6; rye feed, \$5; oat feed, \$3.25. Western, car lots (per 100 lbs.)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13@13.50; California small white, \$14.25@14.50; yellow eye, No. 1, \$14@14.25; No. 2, \$12@13; red kidney, \$14.50@14.75; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$11@12.50; lima beans, \$14.50@14.75.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.80@1.90 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$1.75@2 bskt; new Bermuda, \$7.50@8 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henery and nearby, 42@45c; extra feed, 42@43c; western, extra feed, 42@43c. Western prime firsts, 39 1/2@40c; western firsts, 38 1/2@39c.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, 75c@1.50 bag; Spanish, \$1.35@1.50; Cuban, \$2@3 crt.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 43 1/2@44c; western creamery extras, 42@43 1/2c; western firsts, 42 1/2@43c; renovated, 39 1/2@40c; ladies, 38@38 1/2c.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$6@6 1/2; Florida, \$6@6 1/2; grapefruit, \$2.50@2.60 box; strawberries, 25@40c box; pineapples, \$2.50@5c crt; cranberries, \$12@15 bbl, \$4.50@5.50 crt.

Apples—Baldwins fancy \$4.50@5.25; grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu. boxes, \$1@2; western box apples, \$1.50@3.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-bbl. lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 4091 tubs 1382 bxs 302,014 lbs butter, 336 bxs cheese, 8219 cs eggs; 1917, 4861 tubs 3560 bxs 306,274 lbs butter, 721 bxs cheese, 9094 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 9468 pkgs butter, 4137 bxs cheese, 12,699 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS—Eggs weak and lower. Cases returned 31; cases included 32. CHICAGO—Butter market weak. Extra 41 1/2c, extra firsts 40@41 1/2c, firsts 38 1/2@40c, seconds 35@37 1/2c, packing stock 30@32c; receipts of butter 6040 packages. Eggs—market firm; firsts 35@36 1/2c, ordinary firsts 32@32 1/2c, miscellaneous 31@32 1/2c, dirties 31@31 1/2c, checks 30@30 1/2c; receipts of eggs 14,665 cases.

ST. LOUIS—Eggs weak and lower. Cases returned 31; cases included 32. CHICAGO—Butter market weak. Extra 41 1/

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BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

Rates \$2.00 per day and up. Special weekly rates on application. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Patriotism on the Farm
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—Nebraska farmers have organized the Nebraska Farmers War Council, the first organization of its kind in the United States. Its purpose is to assist the next Liberty Loan drive, and to back all other war activities of the Government. Its motto is "Nebraska Farmers Back the Government." Short-handed—from having sent their sons to war—they are taking upon themselves the tremendous task of increasing the food supply that liberty may live. They have submitted to burdensome and unequal rules and restrictions, to regulations at times crude and bungling and harmful, and while they have criticized and protested, their patriotism has suffered no diminution. Rather it has steadily mounted. That the farmers have not, up to this time, absorbed their fair share of bonds and war stamps is not their fault. The campaign has never been brought home to the farms as it has to the cities. The farmers now propose that they themselves will see to it that it is brought home. They realize that, though they may have suffered incidental injustices, they are by no means poverty-stricken. They were, in fact, never so prosperous. In every county Nebraska banks are bulging with their money. They are going to see to it that a good share of that money finds its way to the war chests of Uncle Sam, to be used to back Nebraska's boys at the front and to safeguard Nebraska's liberty and happiness.

Making Americans
NEW YORK WORLD—There are 40 nationalities in Camp Upton; 40 languages; no one knows how many dialects. Night after night young men who are wholly ignorant of English practice such elementary military phrases as "Advance, friend, and give the countersign." In other camps the percentage of alien speech differs, but it is nowhere low. The war did not reveal but it heightened the danger of this condition. The presence of literal millions ignorant of the language of the country became at once a source of military as well as of political weakness. There already existed an admirable organization to combat it, the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, with its glasses for instruction in English, civics and American history, and its free aid in assuming the duties of citizenship. To expand and intensify the work became more than ever an urgent necessity. That wider usefulness the league now seeks.

Food Law Enforcement
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver, Col.)—The Federal Food Administrator and the State Food Administrator, jointly and severally, are justified in not only closing the business but in prosecuting also the offender against the food rules. It will not do merely to read a lecture, as our humane society department does with careless motorists, and appeal to the conscience or honor of people of this kind; let the law fall upon them without fear and without favor. Just one way is open for the responsible people to bring about respect for the new order and that is punishment. A person with any patriotism in his make-up would not be guilty of such violations, and he should be frowned on as an enemy. We notice now and again that stores are being closed of those found guilty of selling contrary to the state requirements. Will these places remain closed? There's the rub. If the officers refuse to be guided by "pull" or sentiment or emotionalism, they will have no difficulty in securing

NEW ENGLAND

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A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Miss Helena Normanton, who recently applied for admission as a student of the Middle Temple, has been informed that her application was considered at a parliament of the Benchers, who unanimously refused it. This rebuff Miss Normanton regards merely as the first stage of a conflict which will probably not be of long duration. Enfranchised women, she has stated in an interview, she considers, will not be apt to tolerate for long the exclusiveness of the Benchers.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Canadian Sugar

Canadian manufacturers of sugar from beets took slightly less than \$1,000,000 out of their business last year, and the prospects are that Canada will make enough beet sugar this year to begin exporting it besides practically filling its own demand. In addition, Canada is doing much to supply Great Britain's greatly increased demand for jam, for on the peninsula between the Detroit and Niagara rivers farmers are raising practically all the varieties of fruit and berries that are sought by the jam makers. With wholesalers offering 16 cents a pound for maple sugar, this spring's harvest from the groves in the Ottawa valley and of Eastern Quebec should set up new figures for this product. The Canadian soldiers have carried maple sugar with them to France, and there have given many people their first taste of a new flavor. Like sugar, the word rubber promises no longer to connote semi-tropical climates, for a large area in Southern California has been planted with Guayula rubber trees, which are expected to become useful in five years. The climate of Riverside County has been declared well adapted to rubber production.

"Rah 'Rah Boys" Gone

"The curtain has been dropped on the college 'rah rah boys' everywhere but on the stage," says the Pennsylvania, a student daily of the University of Pennsylvania. The writer continues to the effect that the be-weathered, noisy characterization that usually passes for a college student on the stage is out of date, however apt it may have been 20 years ago; and concludes as follows: "Every university in the country has one or more dramatic organizations which are constantly producing new and original plays. It is strange, indeed, that some determined movement has not been made among these organizations to counteract this ridiculous idea of the college man by the production of plays showing him as he really is. It is just possible that the real student life is so very commonplace in its daily routine that it contains no material for any sort of drama or play." News- men have long had a similar grievance against the conventional play, because the manners and customs of the usual stage reporter are nothing like the real thing. For one thing, men have gone reporting for a quarter of a century without using a notebook, and are very likely to borrow a pencil of the man they are interviewing in the event that an unfamiliar name comes into the conversation. On the stage the reporter never writes down the things he would if he were working on a newspaper, but invariably scribbles down a mass of notes (he could never read the scrawls, by the way) about details which he should be able to carry in memory if he were a spool of 60 or a spool of 80 cotton he had been asked to bring home that night.

"Passes" Abolished

It was only a matter of justice and common sense economy that the railroads in the United States now under control of the Government should be required to abolish their list of pass-holders, outside the legitimate free list of employees. Of recent years the pass evil has been abated somewhat, in comparison with the conditions of 20 years ago, when no person of financial or political influence, unless he had a conscience in such matters, thought of buying a railroad ticket until he had first exhausted all his wire-pulling resources. Editors of important papers printing railroad advertisements received passes, possibly in payment for suppressing an item now and then that the railroad did not wish to get out. Long-distance trolley trips were perquisites of the dramatic editor, years ago, strange as the connection may seem; his reward for slipping in a flippant note now and then about the scenery that might be enjoyed by the patrons of the road on their way to the amusement park which it conducted on the side.

A Trombonist's Tale

From Chicago comes the tale of a young trombonist who now finds himself faced by the prospect of doing stretcher duty in France when not occupied in his working hours by his musical duties. Those who have wondered how anyone ever happened to take up practice on the trombone, with all the disregard of the neighbor's opinion that such a course implies, will be interested to know that this youth had the great idea of becoming a member of a college band as a means of getting into all the football games free. For though he did not qualify as an athlete, his interest in the technique of getting the ball over the enemy's goal line transcended even his absorption in the problem of how he was going to meet his half semester dues, according to the Chicago Post. He qualified for the college band in a few lessons, and even had his expenses paid on the team's trips into the enemy territory. Then came the call for enlistments, and a classification of volunteers according to their talents. In an unguarded moment, as the youth sees it, he revealed his ability to play the slide trombone. He was at once assigned to the brigade band, and now he sees no chance of getting into the romantic cavalry service which he had pictured to himself. Once or twice he has blown a few "sour" notes on parade in the hope of getting a discharge, but a trombonist he remains, with now and then an hour or two of extra practice imposed for playing out of tune.

KING AND SPANISH ARMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The kingly manifestations of special interest in the army, which have been significant of late, have just been notably augmented by an imposing ceremony

which has taken place at the Royal Palace, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the military academy established at Toledo. On the face of it it did not seem that the circumstances demanded any special celebration, but apparently the military authorities were desirous of making the most of the opportunity. With the king at the presentation, the Queen, the Queen Mother, and many prominent court personages. In the evening a great military banquet was held over which His Majesty presided. Señor La Cierva made a notable speech in which he said, "I am in a position to declare that the king is fully determined to see the army go forward to its full development. In existing circumstances only those nations that are well armed are strong. The army must stand aside from the great political struggles; its institutions must be like a wall, like a rock. The bulwark of justice. It is during the time of peace that we should prepare for war."

BAVARIAN DIET ON IMPERIAL FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A noteworthy debate on Imperial finance took place in the Bavarian Diet, recently, in consequence of a question put by Count von Freysing asking for information as to the general financial situation in the Empire created by the cost of the war, and its effect upon the federal states, particularly Bavaria; also as to how, in view of this situation, the Government proposed to raise the means necessary for providing for incapacitated soldiers and the economic recovery of those ruined by the war. The explanatory note appended to the interpellation was to the effect that, latterly, declarations have been made by the governments of the various federal states which reveal how serious will be the Empire's financial position if it is not found possible to shift on to the enemy's shoulders part of the burden of the cost of the war, and the speech made by Count von Freysing in the Diet struck an equally serious note. He estimated that so far the German Empire has expended over 130,000,000,000 marks on the war, and that in the event of a "bad peace" it will require 3,000,000,000 marks to make good the financial losses suffered by Germans to whom money is owing in foreign countries, so that the total cost of the war would be 133,000,000,000 marks with the result that it would be necessary to raise over 19,500,000,000 marks by taxation annually. If Count von Freysing said, this burden was not made to devolve largely upon the enemy, it would be necessary to proceed to a confiscation of wealth to the extent of at least 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 marks even if such confiscation were applied to incomes as low as 10,000 marks. In the circumstances, therefore, he called for parties in general to revise their attitude with regard to the question as to whether Germany should seek to obtain a war indemnity or not.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance in the course of his reply stated that, in the event of the war lasting a short time longer, the annual expenditure of the Empire would amount to some 14,000,000,000 marks, and that, while the present war taxation would be extended to cover it, fresh sources of revenue would have to be devised during the current year. "That in such circumstances," he added, "it is of special value for the Secretary to the Imperial Treasury and for each federal Minister of Finance to demand of the enemy a suitable contribution toward the deduction of this burden is so obvious that the repeated emphasizing of this standpoint would appear to be superfluous. On the further development of the general military and political situation will depend to what extent the Imperial Government will be able to press such a demand."

The debate which followed was marked by protests against this demand for a war indemnity from Herr Miller, a well-known Bavarian Councillor of State, and Count Töring, a brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and of the King of the Belgians. The former did not consider the financial position so serious as did Count von Freysing, and did not agree that Germany would be faced with ruin if she failed to secure an indemnity, seeing that her debts had been incurred within the country itself. Moreover, he argued that prolongation of the war until a war indemnity could be imposed on the enemy would cost more than such an indemnity would bring in. Count Töring pointed out that the Imperial Government had proclaimed that it did not propose to demand an indemnity, and observed there was no doubt that the enemy would conclude no peace in which one was demanded. The peace that must be striven for, he said, was an honorable one, and by that he did not mean a treaty such as the Pan-Germans demanded, but one that would mean reconciliation and the prevention of the resumption of war within measurable time.

LIQUOR EMBARGO DECISION UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from St. Louis, Mo.

JACKSON, Miss.—The act of Congress prohibiting shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory as interstate commerce has been upheld by Judge Rufus Foster in the Federal District Court in a test suit against the Wells, Fargo Express Company, brought because one of the company's agents declined to receive such a shipment. Judge Foster denied plaintiff's application for preliminary injunction to force the express company to accept the shipment.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Harry P. Bondies of New York City, who has been placed in charge of the woollen branch of the supply and equipment division of the Quartermaster's Corps at Washington, has been an important member of firms in New York which have done a large business in the goods that he will now be called upon to watch the making and use of for army purposes. In 1914 he figured prominently in the reestablishment on a sound basis of the H. B. Cladin Company, after it went into the hands of a receiver.

Wesley L. Jones, one of the Representatives of the State of Washington in the United States Senate, who is calling upon President Wilson to make illegal and impossible all use of grain, coal, or man-power in manufacture of liquors, entered the upper house of the national Legislature in 1909, and he has title to his seat until 1923. Having had 10 years' service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Jones came to his duties as Senator with accurate knowledge of conditions at the capitol that makes for success or failure as a lawmaker. He was born and educated in Southern Illinois, and, after graduating from college and gaining admission to the Illinois bar, migrated, in 1889, to the Territory of Washington, to make his name and fortune. In the evolution of the region from a territory to a state he had a hand, and he showed the talent that he had displayed prior to leaving Illinois as an orator and leader of the people in political ways. Within nine years after he had settled in North Yakima, he had become a positive factor in the Republican Party in that region of the State, and been sent to Congress. Senator Jones, in January, 1910, was the mover of the resolution in the Senate which forced investigation of the charges brought against Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior by Gifford Pinchot.

Prince Georgi Evgenievich Lvoff was the first Prime Minister in the Russian Provisional Government formed after the revolution. He resigned the premiership later mainly on account of questions relating to agrarian policy. Prince Lvoff was educated at the University of Moscow, where he graduated in the faculty of law. A Liberal in politics, he was throughout the trying periods in the party's progress a staunch supporter of the cause. At the outbreak of the present war, Prince Lvoff placed himself at the head of the Zemstvos Union, which did invaluable work in provisioning the army and also in organizing medical aid. In 1904 Prince Lvoff was one of the members of the deputation which waited upon the Tsar to demand a constitution. And it was the Congress of Zemstvos, in which he played a prominent part, that was largely instrumental in bringing about the first Russian Duma, to which he was returned as member for Tula. Prince Lvoff is a great admirer of Great Britain, and is a strong supporter of the Anglo-Russian Alliance. At the time the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London was formed the Prince was made a member of the general council.

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., whose loyalty has been questioned by the Chicago alumni of that institution, owing to remarks made by him at one of their recent meetings, has been a conspicuous orientalist for some years, and has more than a national reputation. He was born in Sweden and after a period of study in Stockholm University, went to the United States, graduated from Colgate University, New York State, and then went to the University of Berlin for graduate work. He taught, off and on, at Colgate University, from 1888 until 1896, when he was called to the chair of Semitic languages and literatures at Cornell University, and from Ithaca he has since issued his studies in linguistics and archaeology. He has been a prolific and much-sought-after writer of articles for works of reference, such as encyclopedias and books on universal history, and over his own name he has issued outlines of the histories of Egypt, India, and Syria. He was director of the American School in Jerusalem during 1904-05.

LORD DERBY AND THE ARMY COMMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LIVERPOOL, England.—Lord Derby, Minister for War, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association, of which he is president. In his address he explained his position with regard to the recent change in the army command. The discussion had resulted, he said, in a parting between him and Sir William Robertson, which he found it very hard to make. It was impossible to be associated with Sir William Robertson, as he had been for 14 months, without getting a feeling not only of respect, but also of affection for him, and it was only now that the first discussion had arisen between them. He had already expressed the greatest confidence in Sir William Robertson's military judgment. He felt that confidence just as much at the present moment, and if it had been a question of what he might call a purely military matter, he would have had no hesitation whatever in supporting him. But this particular matter was not one so absolutely military as to come under the definition that he had named. It was more of a question of organization, and with respect to that he was more in accord with the Government's view than he was with that of Sir William Robertson. That did not in any way diminish their confidence in him as a great soldier. It might be put in this way—A man might have infinite confidence in his banker as to the invest-

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EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—As the United States Government has prohibited the importation of flax, copra, hides, skins, leather, rubber, and so forth, the Controller of Customs at Wellington has notified New Zealand exporters that they must be satisfied that consignees are approved by Washington. The collector states that licenses to import will be granted in the United States to recipients approved by Washington. Thus, rubber must be consigned to the order of the Rubber Association of America, and flax to the order of the Textile Alliance of America.

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SUGAR



SUGAR is King! The drug on our childhood's market has become the pursuit of princes, the sport of controllers and the butt of wits—a fitting motto for its es-cutechon. Punch depicts the break-fast lodger, armed with fire tongs, stealthily nipping extra rational lumps from under his landlady's newspaper-hidden eyes. The store cupboard now gapes wide and empty, and "lean and hungry" Cassiuses of the bench—themselves, mayhap, come sugarless to court—call lawfully upon the boarder to share his blessings with others, and masterfully taste the impounded goods.

Now all and sundry may forget their visiting cards, but woe betide them if they come sugar-cardless to the week-end; they are sent back to fetch them.

Now sugar ships are conveyed like the plate ships of the Spanish Indies

and groan in the trade wind and the high-noon sun beats down on the boiling-house yard, drying the yellow megass of unforgettable smell, and the cane-stacked mule carts race into the cane like Roman chariots; here reigns sugar supreme and absolute and woe betide the scoffer, walk he as delicately as Agas.

USURPERS and princelings have appeared; cotton has a precarious foothold; cocoa has ventured in mountain fastnesses sacred to plantains and monkeys, and survived; while limes and their kin flourish between hurricanes; but take a vote of the people and not even proportional representation would prevent King Cane from being acclaimed with a shout that would rip the banana leaves into as many tatters as a month's trade wind.

What have the poets and panegyrists been doing that they have wasted their epics upon northern nights and winter wanderings! Did they never hear of an emerald isle in a turquoise sea, called Nevis, where in Nelson's day the Captain-General of the Antilles lived and ruled over a two-house parliament and a court, a miniature

let us charter a steamer—if there is one left—a white schooner if there isn't, and let it, for inspiration, reek from keel to wheel house with the flavor of brown masacado, the residue of a hundred crops, and let us go and see for ourselves. We, too, will choose Nevis, half a summer day's sail from St. Kitts, where the hoot of a motor car is never heard in the land and the pair-horse buggy still swings round the drive before Queens House and gives place to nothing. All we can see from our sugar ship is an island—and it is not in the least surprising to see that it is shaped like a sugar loaf—getting greener every hour, as the cane fields disentangle themselves from the heat haze and the setting of the emerald becomes a turquoise sea lapping a white sand beach, from which the slope springs up and up in emerald strata to the forest crown, 4000 feet above, where an everlasting cloud circles and sways.

At last, our boat bumps against the weedy piles and we climb the sea-swilled steps on to the pier. Can we have brought the sugar smell with us from the ship? It is in the air and all round. No, that isn't it. All along the pier, piled high except along the truck tracks, are bags—mountains of brown bags, interspersed with mighty hogs-heads, where dogs lick. It is sugar and molasses, oozing and dripping, waiting to be shipped and just hauled by yellow cattle from the gray mills over Figtree Hill. So we begin.

THE roads fascinate us first; the life of a country is on its roads, and there are stone-walled roads, crowned with prickly pear and other horrible cacti. There is the great carriage road round the island, twenty-one miles of it, and its tributaries; then there are the second rate roads up to the great houses, the third rate roads leading to places long abandoned; and, last, countless footpaths, seaming the countryside like the lines on your hand, wandering into ravines and out again, through cane fields and cotton fields and along precipices. There are Negroes on them all. Bands of chattering women, free limbed and erect, stride sturdily to market with baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, their faded blue skirts kilited high about their hips; and by their sides run children, the little ones looking for all the world like bronze statues that some practical joker has dressed in ragged shirts. Men, old and young, boys, big and little, girls lithe or squat, padding along in the dust, with no sound except their talking. And what do you suppose it is that they are all carrying? One woman balances what looks like an eight-foot pole on her head, talking gayly to her friends the while—an incredible feat! It is a sugar cane, of course. The children have shorter lengths, dropped from cane carts, fished from the cutters or found amongst the trash in the field, and their strong white teeth tear off the shiny rind and munch the spurting sweetness within.

There is a big sugar estate near by—too near for horse or carriage, so let us wander across to it. Over the cane and pasture fields we trudge; burrs and thorns of nightmare tenacity catch at us; wonderful seeds invite us to every bush; scarlet and black jumbi seeds pregnant with ghost lore; humble gray Job's tears as large and hard as marbles—Job has our sympathy.

Here, at last, is a field where they are cutting and the great play opens. A forest of living green, 12 or 15 feet high, springs from the ground. Blue clad and bill in hand, a line of men attack it and it falls before them. Swish! swish! the heavy knives sheer through the juicy stems, where they leave the ground. Swish again through the green crown, and the cane falls behind among the pinky gray trash. Straight on they go, cutting and cutting till the sweet in the pail, by the old stone wall, gets too tempting and the water boy brings his bucket handily near. Behind the men—close behind—women, blue clad, too, and high skirted, collect the canes and bundle them with a wisp of green. Then mule carts dash up with a rattle and a volley of whip cracks; load up

and race back to the yard, to empty and return.

The cutters move on and, among the gray trash carpeting the ground, tiny pic-nics, fat and fly proof, wander, grubbing for unconsidered trifles and crowing with joy and calling friends to witness when a toothsome morsel is found. Then all interest in the world suddenly ceases and the burden of their song is suck, suck, suck.

This is sugar, and, while we have been watching it, it is on its way to the boiling, so we had better follow it, before we are caught in the narrow road by a yelling jehu, driving a six-mule team at full gallop, with a raw-hide whip, and have to climb the wall, like a monkey, or bolt for the nearest sugarway.

HERE we are, without mishap, and a new smell is ours forever. It is the yellow megass, drying in the sun for fuel. Small ragged boys push it hither and thither with primitive rakes, and heap it up, when showers threaten, while a patriarchal scout master curses their idleness. Into the yard the carts are bumping, slow cattle carts and rattling mule carts, and the canes are dumped into a heap with a crash. A wooden trough starts from the heap and disappears in the steaming boiling house. It is the cane carrier and ends at the crushing rollers. Husky Negroes seize the bundles and cut the lashings and the canes are traveling up the carrier in the wink of an eye. There is a crunch and a flood of juice and the run begins, from process to process and pan to pan, until the brown and sticky sugar is dug into barrels and set to drain itself of molasses, over a pit where rats sport and scamper and the faithless mongoose never ventures.

Work is over for the day; the gangs have come in from the fields and congregate round about the boiling house door. The ready can of the sweet drinker is in their hands and, one by one, they are rationed and, with a six-

foot cane across their shoulders, they trudge home for such supper as they are not carrying with them.

There is a stir in front of the old Court House. The court is sitting, and our friend, the magistrate, is on the bench. The dark room is crowded with as much Negro humanity as can obtain entrance, on plea of relationship to principal or witness—and relationship is wide in the West Indies. Feet shuffle and benches creak, and a witness drones through his evidence and, if the whole court suddenly fell asleep, no one would be surprised.

every desk and table and chair within reach. So he waited events and they soon came. It was quite obvious that the plaintiff, with the judgment of the court behind him, wouldn't take his refusal to be handed over; it was certain, on the contrary, that he wanted him badly. Hadn't he lost his young canes and might be short of sugar next harvest? So he seized hold of the rope, which a seemingly innocent policeman placed in his hand, and pulled—and the play began!

Crash went a table, bang went a chair! The goat bleated a startled

came a bedlam of dust and disruption, unrestrained by gaping policemen, torn between partisanship and decorum.

Now the magistrate himself gives way, his handkerchief is crammed into his mouth and he weeps, scarlet; as for us, we roll helplessly in our seats, weltering in joy unrestrained. But the dignity of the court must be upheld, though the roof and desks fall. With a mighty effort, the handkerchief returns to its proper pocket and the magistrate rises to his feet and the occasion. "Clear the court," he bel-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson

Loading the sweet cargo, on the busy wharves of a sugar port



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson

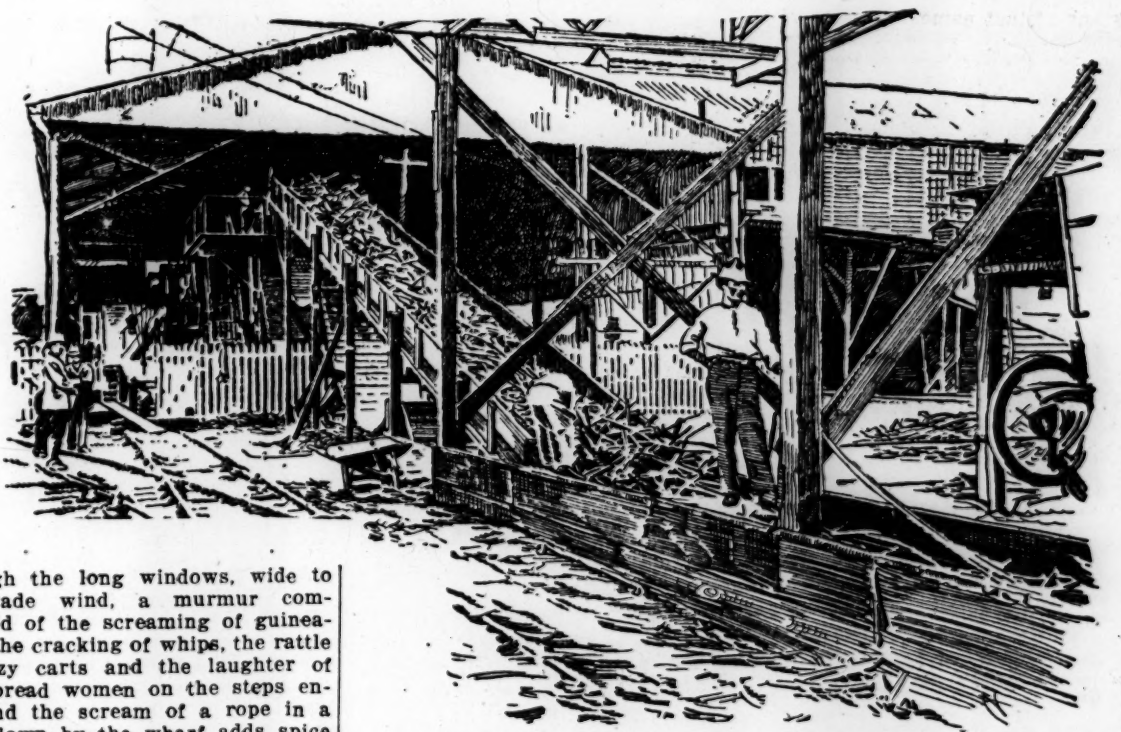
The long, tree-lined road, on a sugar plantation

and camouflaged in a way that would have made the golden galleons shake their topsails in holy horror; for monsters of the deep and air, more terrible than Drake, seek their succulence and stand upon no ceremony to obtain it.

There is no longer anything what-ever humble or prosaic about sugar: all the world is its slave. You may squash a vulgar substitute from beets, dug from frozen uplands; you may ship it to the very polar snows and refine it in air fouling factories; but every one knows that, down in the spice islands of eternal summer, its real home lies, and there, peace or war, despised or worshiped, it reigns supreme, feeding its people. There, where the old stone windmills creak

rival to St. James's, or of the Governor of the island and his lady, hardly less magnificent, who drove about in a coach of state with liveried outriders and postillions? They never heard of the "great houses" of the planters, where maiden-hair ferns drooped from every northern cranny, and in whose gardens the spring snowdrops were pineapples and the red may, the scarlet Hibiscus flaunting and fine. The poor poets never dreamt that there was a kingdom of sugar down in the islands of the sea, where a nation fattened on its bounty and starved on its penury.

But we know, and if we aren't epic poets, now, who knows what we shan't be when we have seen and tasted? So



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Sugar cane entering a mill

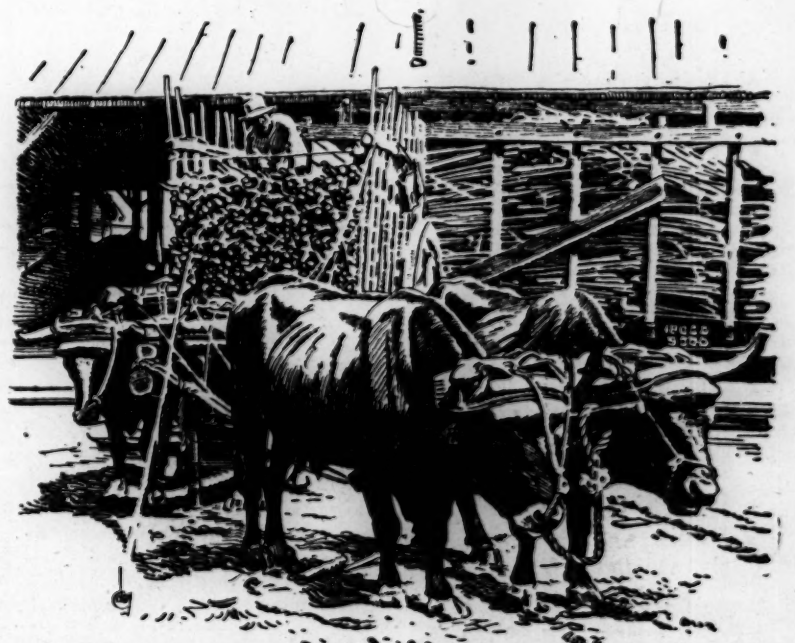
Through the long windows, wide to the trade wind, a murmur compounded of the screaming of guinea-birds, the cracking of whips, the rattle of crazy carts and the laughter of gingerbread women on the steps enters and the scream of a rope in a block down by the wharf adds spice of sea and ships.

"And my judgment in this case is that the goat be handed over to the plaintiff and the defendant pay the costs of the court." The case was over; the verdict had been a foregone conclusion to all but the litigants, and the magistrate was speaking evenly from the high dais, thinking of his afternoon repast to which we were bidden. The rivals and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts suddenly take on the semblance of opposing camps, flashing defiance from rolling eyes and hardly restrained by the decorum of British justice from hair-raising argument.

BETWEEN them, hungry and disconsolate, stands the cause of all the trouble, the goat; taken in the very act, with his tether trailing behind him. Idly he sniffs at unsweetened desks and chairs, wondering vaguely where he is and why he has been so rudely snatched away from the toothsome young canes into which he had insinuated himself, after amazing skill in drawing his tether peg. Something must be wrong and he looks from one faction to the other, bleating anxiously. Something did portend, something he hadn't bargained for. He, the pet and pride of the family just behind Queens House, who had many a time watched the croquet players on its lawns and once rolled over one of their presumptuous terriers who mistook him for a sheep and tried to bait him—was he to be handed over for good to the strangers whose canes he had eaten; just for a little thing like that? He wouldn't go! He was quite sure he wouldn't; he had, in fact, good and private reasons for thinking he couldn't, and he chuckled in his beard to remember that he hadn't exactly wasted his time while his case was being tried, for he had consolidated his position by winding the offending tether rope round

protest. The crowd began to sway; the plaintiff's army righteously determined and trying to unwind the rope, the defendant's openly mutinous and surreptitiously standing on it and jostling the plaintiff. Bang went two more forms and the clerk's sacred table rocked on its legs. The goat danced with rage, and butted the plaintiff from behind, when he wasn't looking, and down he went with a yell and another desk on the top of him; and in a trice the sacred precincts be-

lows, cutting across the din and dust. Some one, friend or enemy, cuts the rope, the goat spies the unguarded doorway, and, with a last butt at the prostrate plaintiff, bounds into the sunshine, whence gingerbread women disappear shrieking. The crowd follows, pell-mell, helter-skelter, and down the street the chase dies away in the distance. We look at one another across the settling dust. Sugar is King!



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson

Sugar cane hauled by plodding oxen



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson

At work in the sugar field, near the stone windmill with the great creaking arms

THE HOME FORUM

Principle and Rule

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE existence of a rule implies the fact of Principle upon which the rule is based and from which it may be demonstrated. This does not refer to the so-called laws and rules of matter, or mortal mind; these, having no absolute Principle, possess no more permanence than the fluctuating human beliefs out of which material rules are formulated. This is equivalent to saying that a rule which is variable is not a rule in the scientific sense. In Christian Science, a rule is as constant as the divine Principle upon which it is based, and obedience to the rule invariably results in demonstration of its Principle. You cannot demonstrate Christian Science except on its Principle and rule. You increase your understanding of Principle by your obedience to its rules, but you cannot prove the rule until you gain some understanding of divine Principle; so inseparable, in Science, are understanding and demonstration.

The basic rule of Christian Science is, as stated in the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To be able intelligently to apply this rule and obtain scientific results, it is necessary that God be understood as omnipotent and omnipresent good. This understanding of the supremacy of good, destroys belief in evil as having either place or power, and when the belief disappears, the nothingness of evil is proved. "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 111 of Science and Health, "the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science."

This first great commandment, obedience to which proves the allness of God and spiritual man's unity with Him, is cooperative with the rule of harmony which governs the relationship between God's ideas. The unity of spiritual ideas could be based upon nothing less than universal, divine Love, who causeth His sun to shine impartially upon all. As humanly applied and demonstrated, this fundamental law of brotherhood, comprehending all the rules of human conduct, is crystallized in the command to which Christ Jesus gave so great prominence, "Thou shalt love

thy neighbor as thyself." This rule, covering man's relation to man, cannot be worked out in the least degree upon a basis of selfishness. It demands the highest humanity, patience and self-abnegation. Man must be conceived of as wholly spiritual, to inspire the intelligent and scientific effort to lay down one's own sense of life in matter in order the better to understand one's neighbor as God's idea.

To "love them which love you" is not, as Jesus pointed out, adequate obedience to this rule of spiritual brotherhood. Man must be seen and loved as spiritual idea, so steadfastly and so universally, that a man is enabled, in proportion to his fidelity to this ideal, to destroy, as Jesus did, the effects of belief in material man, as manifested in sin, disease, and death. "The rule and its perfection of operation never vary in Science," (Mrs. Eddy, on page 149 of Science and Health.) "If you fail to succeed in any case, it is because you have not demonstrated the life of Christ. Truth, more in your own life,—because you have not obeyed the rule and proved the Principle of divine Science."

Christ Jesus' immortal words and example covered every conceivable question, and he summarized the rule of being in the words, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." From the human standpoint, this goal of existence must be approached gradually, though it may be through constantly advancing degrees of regeneration. This rule indicates that man, in real being, is perfect now, for scientific rules do not demand the creation of anything new, but the demonstration of what already exists. It is therefore only a mortal belief that man is material which has to be proved unreal. The rule of immortal harmony must be applied to the belief of mortal imperfection and discord at every point, since every part and particle of belief in matter is antithetical to the harmony of real being. The truth concerning whatever problem may be under consideration, affirms harmony as the spiritual reality and denies the reality of discord. This simple rule in Christian

Science is one which is instantly applicable to any situation; and in proportion as the affirmation of spiritual harmony is realized, the negative or unreal inharmonious disappears.

The fundamental law of the perfection of Principle, and of all that reflects it, is presented in varying ways to meet every conceivable human need, but the keynote of any given rule whereby a specific problem is to be solved is the spiritual nature and perfection of man in the image of God. Jesus the Christ revealed and demonstrated this perfect man, and it was because of his ability to perceive the spiritual and real that he was able to apply, for the multitudes, the rule of health, holiness, and abundance, and to heal them of their belief in disease, sin, and limitation. That he did not consider his work as his exclusive exhibition of spiritual power is shown in his own words, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

Mere historical faith in the teachings of Christ Jesus, without this abiding realization of the demonstrable power of Truth, has never wrought the complete solution of a single human problem. Men have been inspired, it is true, to better living through a recognition of what they have called Jesus' ethical code, but this alone cannot substitute the works of living faith; and no one who understands the Principle which Jesus revealed, and obeys the spiritual rules whereby the divine nature of man is exemplified, can fail to perform the healing works. "I will show thee my faith by my works," said James; and every man will echo this declaration of confidence when Christianity is known as Science, susceptible of demonstration. "The rule is already established," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 3 of Science and Health, "and it is our task to work out the solution."

Without Introduction

I'm friendly with purty nigh all of the birds
That chirrup or whistle or sing.
I love 'em, that's all!—an' the depths o' them words
Don't measure my love for them things.

Vet Simmons allus says—an' I'm proud of it, too,
For Vet ought t' know, if any folks do—
"There's nothin' on air but'll make up to you
With feathers and wings!"

The robin I like, an' the hi-hole an' crow
In spite o' his fambly o' thieves;
The birds that stick by us through blizzard an' snow,
The pewee around in the leaves;
The jaybird that struts in his cutaway coat,
A-mockin' his betters an' swellin' his 'troat,
An' fillin' his craw with more than his groat
From the farmers' sheaves.

I love 'em, and reckon they care for me, too,
Today, didn't one of 'em light A rod or two off 'em he'd order a few
Skeddaddlin' off out o' sight?
But no, he jist "howdy-ed" as pert as could be!
"I reckon you've got the advantage o' me,"
I says, jist in fun, an' the rascal, says he:
"Old-Bob-White!" —John D. Wells.

High Purposes Essential

It is not enough that we are truthful; we must cherish and carry out high purposes to be truthful about.—Thoreau.

How Chaucer Saw the Pilgrims Pass

In Boccaccio's "Decamerone," "all the speakers belong to the same class, which makes them scarcely distinguishable, and they possess an even elegance of speech. It is impossible to form a clear image of any one of them."

"Indeed, nobody had thought as yet of breaking the inevitable monotony of a whole series of tales, however well told, which are either from the first to the last spoken by the poet himself, or which at the best reach us by way of unreal or identical characters, devoid of life. Chaucer decided to interpose between the reader and himself a variety of speakers, each one possessed of a marked individuality." Prof. Emile Legouis writes in "Geoffrey Chaucer," translated from the French by L. Lalloueix. "Then it was that the simple but entirely novel idea occurred to him of devising a pilgrimage which would bring together all sorts and conditions of people. Ever since the spring of 1385 he had been living at his house in Greenwich, on the pilgrims' road to Canterbury, where they flocked from all the corners of England to the shrine of Thomas Becket. He had had many opportunities of watching those motley cavaliers go by, in which men and women, knights and bourgeois, artisans and clerks, commingled in temporary companionship. Perhaps he had himself once joined one of these parties, either from devotion or from sheer curiosity. The idea once found, the rest was easy and went of itself: he had only to describe these pilgrims, each with the appurtenances of his rank and his individual traits, and then to put in each of their mouths appropriate tales.



The Shwe Dagon, From Dalhousie Lake, Rangoon

Perhaps the most beautiful glimpse of the Shwe Dagon, the great Pagoda of Rangoon, is gained from the lake in Dalhousie Park. From this point the great golden spire is seen rising, apparently, straight from a forest of green, soaring up into the sky in all its wonderful purity of outline; varying strangely at different times of day, yet always beautiful and peaceful. In the calm surface of the lake that golden spire finds its reflection, broken

only by the ripples made by a passing punt or canoe. A carriage drive winds round by the edge of the lake; and here, where all the world forgathers in the brief cool time before the sun, sinking like a stone, leaves not twilight but darkness, are masses of gorgeous canna's—every hue of scarlet, orange, flame color and crimson, shining out close by the water's edge. At the other side of the lake, just by the Boat Club, are masses upon

masses of bougainvillea, a wall many feet high of brilliant, satisfying magenta. In this part of the gorgeous East the colors seem literally laid on, as it were, with a palette knife, so lavish and unstinted is the display. The great trees stand out from their surroundings almost like beautifully painted scenery, with an effect which is curiously artificial. Beautiful at all times, the scene reaches, perhaps, its highest loveliness at sunset, when the sky becomes one

arch of intense rose color, melting into amethyst and saffron; scarfs and swirls of soft roseate mist play over its surface; and each second brings some new and wonderful combination of color, till in an instant, the sun disappears, and the whole scene is again wrapped in clear soft radiance, but the riot of color is gone; only the pagoda spire gleams out pale gold against the deep indigo sky with its myriad pin points of light.

Hearing Ole Bull

I know as little as I know how the sun shines, or the spring brings out its blossoms.

"Oh, the exquisite delicacy of those notes! Now tripping and fairy-like as the song of Ariel; now soft and low as the breath of a sleeping babe, yet clear as a fine-tuned bell; now high as a lark soaring, till lost among the stars!"

"Immediately after a deep impassioned, plaintive melody, an Adagio of his own composing, which uttered the low breathings of a mother's prayer, rising to a very agony of supplication, a voice in the crowd called for 'Yankee Doodle.' It shocked me like Harlequin tumbling on the altar of a temple. I had no idea that he would comply with the absurd request. But, smiling, he drew the bow across his violin, and our national tune rose on the air, transfigured in a veil of glorious variations.

"I knew not whether others were as powerfully wrought upon by his music as myself; for my whole being seemed to pass into my ear, and the faces around me were invisible. But the exceeding stillness throughout showed that the multitude bowed down before the master. While he was playing, the rustling of a leaf might have been heard, and when he closed the tremendous bursts of applause told how the hearts of thousands leaped up as one. . . . Some, who never like to admit that the greatest stands before them, say that Paganini played the Carnival of Venice better than his Norwegian rival. I know not. But if ever laughter ran along the chords of a musical instrument with a wilder joy, if ever tones quarreled with more delightful dissonance, if ever violin frolicked with more capricious grace, than Ole Bull's in that fantastic whirl of melody, I envy the ears that heard it.

"The orchestra was from the Park theater, the best in the city, and their overtures were in themselves a rich treat. But it seemed to me as if they were sometimes lost in a maze. I fancied, once or twice, that the brilliancy of his performance bewildered them; that 'Panting time tolled after him in vain.' I should indeed suppose that it was as easy to play an accompaniment to the Aurora Borealis as to this Norwegian genius.

"Ole Bull was educated for the ministry, but afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In Italy, the star of his fame rose resplendent. It is said that he was at Bologna, trying, under depressing circumstances, to compose a piece of music, when Madame Rossini chanced to pass his apartment, and her attention was attracted by the fascinating sounds. The director of the Philharmonic Society was in distress, in consequence of the failure of a promise from De Beriot and Malibran. Madame Rossini informed him of the treasure she had discovered. Ole Bull was received with great éclat, and from that time has played to crowded houses in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and England. . . . His reception in New York has exceeded all preceding stars. His first audience was beside itself with delight, and the orchestra threw down their instruments, in ecstatic wonder."



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Weakening of the "Big Battalions"

It is a dangerous thing to make prophecies, most of all in wars. But the statement of Mr. Lloyd George that the crisis of the war has been reached seems not improbably to be true. What has been persistently insisted on, in these columns, and what most people who have carefully followed the war have always felt to be inevitable, is being developed in the present German offensive. Putting it a little differently, Germany has realized that until she can clear her western front, any other success may be written off as a mere succès d'estime. As time has gone on, and she has failed in her various aims, it has become more and more patent to her that only by a tremendous victory over the Anglo-French armies can the war be brought to a tolerable conclusion for her. Having made up her mind to this, she has set to work to effect her purpose, in her usual thoroughgoing and characteristic way. She has spent months, that is to say, in piling up an enormous mass of men and matériel, which, when let loose, would descend like an avalanche upon the British and French lines, and simply bury them beneath it. In plain English, Germany has worked out the theory of the "Big Battalions" to the nth, and has staked her fate upon it.

Now it has not been the habit of the German high command to calculate the cost in military operations. It has always held what it considers the sound theory, that loss, up to a breaking point, is immaterial provided the objective is gained. The theory of Kultur, which is very much the theory of the hive, leaves no room for remorse or for humanity. Soldiers are cannon fodder, and cannon fodder must be used with the same cold-blooded indifference as cannon balls. The sole question ever to be considered is the price in casualties that can safely be paid. If, then, a victory can be obtained at the price, the bloodshed becomes a mere negligible quantity. It has been said that the German high command has calculated the price of passing the steam roller over the Anglo-French line at 1,000,000 casualties. The estimate is a hideous one, but it is becoming more and more evident that it is not going to be a sufficient one. The battle is a long way yet from being won, and already it is calculated that the German losses amount to 600,000. Appalling as this total is, when the way in which the battle has been fought is taken into consideration, there is nothing excessive in the calculation. One French battery commander has explained that, in a single day's fighting, he poured 30,000 rounds into German battalions in close formation. The same story could probably be told by all the battery commanders, with the result that after a week's fighting of such a description a casualty list of 600,000 seems tolerably moderate.

Nor is there any reason to believe that the losses of the Allies have begun to approach these figures. The Allies have been fighting, behind defenses, in loose formation, and retiring steadily when their positions became untenable. In spite of this, the Germans profess to have taken only 40,000 prisoners, and the German method, which is to estimate numbers instead of counting heads, has been proved, from the first day of the war to the last, to result in claims of the most ridiculous description. Now these 40,000 prisoners include all the wounded that the British have been forced to leave behind them. As a consequence the German claim assumes an entirely different aspect the more closely it is analyzed.

It need not be said that the battle is not over. Indeed, it is probable, that the crisis of the crisis has not yet been reached. General Ludendorff's plan of campaign, which, with the assistance of Marshal Hindenburg, he is supposed to have forced upon the Kaiser, as General Moltke is declared to have forced the war upon the Kaiser, has committed the throne and the Headquarters Staff too deeply, to make it possible to hesitate in a fight to a finish. The German people are going to demand an accounting of the hideous butchery of the campaign. And the only credit which they will consider against the debit of the bloodshed, is a decisive victory. Now it is quite clear from General Ludendorff's reported words that a decisive victory is still very far off, but there is something even clearer than that, and it is this, that before the decisive victory takes place there will have to be another German holocaust as fierce as that of the past week.

For the moment the Germans are held, and that holding amounts to practical defeat. But, as has been stated, there can be no hesitation now on the part of the General Staff, no matter what the cost. Reserves must be found and flung into the crucible in a number sufficient to wade through carnage to victory by the sheer brutal test of bodies. Now there is no reason to see why, if Marshal Hindenburg could not succeed in the first week, he should succeed in the second. It is the opening days of an offensive that are all in favor of the attack. In those days the attack has all the advantage of a surprise, and all the force of its first momentum. The momentum, however, necessarily dies down, whilst the surprise is wiped out. Then the defense is able to call in its reserves and to fall back on its supports. It may lose heavily in doing this, though more in the way of what it has to surrender than in actual casualties. Batteries must be fought until there are no horses left, and no means of bringing them out of action remain, machine guns and trench mortars must be deserted red-hot where they stand, after they have done the utmost execution up to the last moment. But it does not follow that the loss in personnel ever begins even to approach that of the attack. Nor would it ever do so less than in an attack delivered by vast massed divisions against loose formations behind defenses.

For this reason the Allies, though not in the least concealing the seriousness of the situation, and not in the least underestimating the future chances of the enemy,

have every right to feel assured of eventual success. As the days go by the enemy is drawn farther from his detaining stations, and so not only is his mobility impaired, but the problem of supplies is increased. Besides, though it is against all the laws of humanity, there is a material advantage in making the country on your front a desert. But the desert, if the bull may be permitted, is converted into a boomerang, when the conditions change, and the attempt is made to advance across it yourself instead of using it as a moat against an enemy advancing across it. So, at the end of the first week, of what will probably prove to be the greatest battle ever fought, the matter stands. The German calculations have utterly broken down in so far as they were based upon an intention of breaking the allied line, and then outflanking and rolling up each wing with an overpowering force. The price, in short, has been paid to the full, but the end has not been achieved. It will have to be paid over again, and paid over again with less hope of achievement.

A Partisan Outbreak

It is deplorable in the extreme that anything should occur at this time to provoke partisan feeling in Washington, but the fact that it has been provoked, that it is bitter, and that it is likely, unless checked, to involve serious consequences, must be recognized and dealt with. The Democratic Party is in power; it is responsible for the conduct of the war; charged with such responsibility, it has claimed, as it has had a right to claim, the cooperation and support of all good citizens, regardless of partisan affiliations, and, on the whole, the leadership and the rank and file of the Republican Party have given it a free hand in the prosecution of its plans. Republicans have, it is true, been critical of certain acts of the Administration, but their criticism, as a rule, has been expressed by citizens rather than by partisans. Republicans have an equal right with Democrats to point out incompetence and to denounce delay. Many men, whose Democracy in a partisan sense is unassailable, have criticized the conduct of the war more frankly and severely than have Republicans. Some of the most stubborn opponents of President Wilson's war policy, in its early stages, were Democrats. Putting aside Senators Stone, Reed, and Vardaman, and coming down to more recent days, no Republican in Congress has dealt more scathingly with certain phases of governmental inefficiency than has Senator George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon.

The President's measures have not invariably been supported by his own party, or by those who may be described as belonging to his personal following. Congressman Kent, of California, as a notable instance, voted for the objectionable McLemore resolution, and was later given a place of responsibility and trust by the Executive; yet, for having erred in precisely the same manner, the President, in his unfortunate letter to Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, went so far as to question the loyalty of Irvine L. Lenroot, a Republican opponent of Mr. Davies in the Wisconsin senatorial contest. In this, as in previous instances, the President manifested his apparent belief that only Democrats could be trusted in this crisis. In short, having the whole people at his back, and being, perhaps in a greater degree than any of his predecessors since the time of Washington, President of the whole nation, the occupant of the White House has repeatedly permitted himself to be swayed by partisanship. Especially has this been so in the case of the Davies letter. There is no denying that the writing of this letter was a mistake, and that it followed a series of mistakes, including, for example, the President's Indianapolis speech, the speeches of Senator Lewis, under White House auspices, in Maine, and other utterances of a sort to provoke partisan feeling among Republicans who, for the time being at least, were willing to put partisanship aside that patriotism might have the right of way.

What the nation wants, and what it must have, in order to win the war, is unity and harmony. This is not the hour for the drawing of partisan lines, or for seeking party advantage. If the country is not to be plunged into a violent political campaign, at a time when all of its thought and energy should be centered on the rescue of civilization from the clutches of Prussianism, the President should say the few words that are necessary for the restoration of internal peace. The President alone can say them.

The Military Doctors

ALTHOUGH there are now some 20,000 medical officers in the military service of the United States, or enough for an army of 2,000,000 men, they are, in a military sense, officers of the lower grades. A bill presented by United States Senator Robert L. Owen, and strongly favored by Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas, if enacted into law, would go far toward transforming this condition, since it would create, to begin with, thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals, besides providing a means whereby officers of the medical reserve corps, who cannot now rise above the rank of major, might become colonels, brigadier-generals, and even major-generals. The qualification "to begin with" is used advisedly. It is not within reason that anything which the doctors might ask, or receive, at the hands of the United States Government, in this or in any other line, would do to end with.

The proposal to appoint thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals should, in the event of its adoption, be considered merely preliminary to many other proposals calculated to place medicalism, if the expression may be permitted, on a level with, or above the level of, militarism. It would be nonsense to assume that the ambition of the American Medical Association to dominate the military system of the country, as it now very largely dominates the civil system, would be content until it could make a showing at least equal, in point of impressiveness, with any which the regular or national army might attempt; it would be folly to suppose that the American Medical Association, with its unlimited power of circularization and its immense political influence, having gained its first great military victory, would be satisfied until it had

obtained possession of the General Staff and a goodly portion of the gold lace.

Thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals would be only drops in the bucket, so to speak. What would be done with the remaining 19,930 medical military officers, of lower grade, already in the service and impatiently waiting to be made brigadier and major-generals? And how would the thousands of men graduated annually from the medical colleges all be provided for, if medical creations and promotions in the army were to be limited to seventy? Plainly, Senator Owen's measure, should it be enacted into law, would be a mere stop-gap. A multiplication of medical brigadier and major-generals would soon become imperatively necessary, if mutiny in the medical army were to be avoided.

The regular army is objecting to the Owen bill, and objecting strongly. It professes to be basing its objections on military grounds, purely, and not on prejudice, but we all know how that is. The present army, naturally, is jealous of its rank and prestige. It does not like to think of being outranked by the medical generals. The average general, of the old school, seeing how the American Medical Association has successfully worked its way into all the other departments of the Government, is evidently somewhat doubtful as to the wisdom of giving it a chance to obtain control over the military establishment. The average old school general is perhaps a trifle fearful lest the medical generals should obtain control. To the regular military officer there is something about the military medical man which would impel him, consciously or unconsciously, to insist on marching at the head of the procession, while the traditional military element plodded along in the rear.

Of course, there is neither ambition nor prejudice on one side or the other. There are military doctors who would like to command the army, as they would like to govern the country, for the good of both, and there are regular army officers, who would like to keep the doctors in their place, just to conserve the common welfare. This condition helps to restore balance, but, if it did not exist, another regulatory factor, namely, the common sense of the American public, which is capable of rising above militarism, medicalism, and all the other isms of the times, would enter into the equation and protect the nation from the folly of some military doctors.

Spitsbergen

SPITSBERGEN of the "s," and not the "z" of the geography books, the group of islands on the fringe of the Arctic which has been coolly "annexed" by the Germans, witnesses a strange annual event. Steamers laden with tourists from Norway steam into the expansive Virgo Bay, where Mr. Wellman, the American, once prepared his polar expedition by dirigible balloon, stay just long enough for a little local sight-seeing, and then put out to sea again for an ostensible voyage to that Ultima Thule of the Arctic explorer, the North Pole. Not that these tourists ever reach their destination, or even wish to do so; they merely penetrate what might euphemistically be called the "unknown" sufficiently to qualify for an "explorer" and put back again, convinced that they have experienced the thrills of polar discovery with scarcely any of its attendant dangers.

A spot situated 1500 miles to the north of Russia, on the edge of the Arctic Ocean, has not seemed an El Dorado for voluntary human settlement, and it is perhaps not surprising that history records only one inhabitant, a certain Russian trapper, who had the boldness to spend his winters on one of the islands. It is true that a branch of the warm Gulf Stream makes an attempt to impart cheer to the archipelago, but succeeds only in rendering it inviting for three or four months in the year, after which the ice packs, and a frozen way is thus formed clear to the North Pole. But there was a time when these islands were covered with sequoia, poplars, birches, planes, and large oaks, and ivy and thick underwood developed in their shade. In these later days, though a few flowers venture passably to flourish, and the marsh cypress drops its leaves into the bogs or among the lichens and moss, only an absurdly small willow sprouts in favored spots, microscopic of leaf, and but a few inches in height.

But the time of large trees here was ages before the discoverer of the islands, one Barents, a Dutchman, dubbed them Spitsbergen, in the sixteenth century, for reasons that he has apparently failed to place on record. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the ubiquitous Henry Hudson also had "discovered" them only a few years later. But both men left the islands to their solitude, and though later expeditions put in at the islands, and the Danes once claimed them as a part of Greenland, no nation ever acquired practical sovereignty over them. At the back door of the world, nobody cared particularly as to their ownership, and a good many people were doubtless content to imagine them as the namesake of a sprightly little curly-haired dog, the Spitz. Then suddenly, overnight as it were, the islands assumed a certain international fame. An American came and hoisted his national flag over a huge coal claim. With nobody in sight bold enough to dispute his rights, he was monarch of all he surveyed. Mr. W. M. Collier, United States Minister to Spain, described the new situation created as "a unique thing in international law." He found, as he said, that there was no native or permanent population, no property, except the coal mines, and no authority, except that of the company officials. The company to which he referred was an American organization, which, though it had certain administrative powers on the island, had not found it necessary even to establish a police force. Today, however, there are so-called British, Norwegian, and Swedish, as well as American rights.

It is interesting to know that Nelson was midshipman on one of the British polar expeditions which put in at the islands, and that it was from Danes Island that Herr Andrée put off in his balloon for the purpose of drifting over the North Pole. The local names of the islands are in a hopeless state of confusion, owing to the original names bestowed upon them having been

carelessly translated or capriciously set aside. Spitsbergen presents the curious anomaly of different nationalities having developed valuable coal mines, without, of course, having secured any concessions, for the simple reason that, while geographers ascribe ownership of the islands impartially to Russia and Norway, there is no real owner in sight, although there are plenty of claimants, including the United Kingdom and Sweden. No one nation, however, has taken steps to support sovereignty. Meanwhile, Spitsbergen, far from the beaten track, and closed to the outer world for eight months of the year, is a country for the tourist. It has glaciers, mountains, and harbors, and already it is developing into a place of hotels, stylish-looking victorias, snap-shot cameras, steam yachts, and even of evening dress. Above all, No Man's Land is the only spot, perhaps, on the globe where one can comfortably lounge in an easy chair and gaze, as it were, directly upon the frozen Arctic.

Notes and Comments

It is proposed to erect, in Washington, D. C., a great memorial to Neal Dow, the father of prohibition in America. That proposition if put forward by the Anti-Saloon League will, it is certain, receive a hearty national response and be supported by an immense popular subscription. The day on which the last of the necessary states ratifies the prohibition amendment should see the foundation stone of the memorial laid.

THE task of preparing for a rapid evacuation of the British Embassy in Petrograd had to be undertaken, in good time, in order to provide security for the rich store of archives, dating from the Eighteenth Century. Situated on the French Quay overlooking the Neva, the embassy was particularly well placed, as regards access to both the Winter Palace and the Russian Foreign Office, while the proximity of the Troitsky Bridge gave easy communication with the various sections of the city. The outside of the embassy, painted that red color which is so often seen in Northern Europe, could not be described as attractive; the interior was well furnished, and had an air of comfort combined with courtly dignity befitting its character. Prints and paintings of a succession of ambassadors decorated the room in which Sir George Buchanan received his visitors and carried on his work. For the time being, the embassy is without an ambassador, and there is no knowing what kind of city it will be on which the embassy shutters are once more opened.

THERE is no danger that the United States Senate would seat a pro-German from Wisconsin or from any other state. The danger at the present time lies in the fact that a pro-German from Wisconsin may be granted the right to ask to be seated. Matters should not be allowed to go so far as that.

SPRATS are dear in the London shops: sixpence a pound, and a pound of the little herrings will not go far round a supper table. Sprats at such a price would greatly have perturbed a certain young law student who, more than half a century ago, used to vary uncongenial law studies by offering hospitality in his chambers to refugee professors from Warsaw University. While his guests discussed the probable and the improbable developments of European politics, the young host got ready the frugal supper of sprats and bread, which was all he could afford to offer them. His name was Layard, Henry Layard of Nineveh fame: the Temple precincts were not destined to see very much of him, but in after years he must have looked back at those sprat suppers with his Polish friends as happy episodes of his student days.

FRANK L. STANTON writes his bright pieces for The Atlanta Constitution, as he has written them for years, every day, rain or shine, and now, naturally enough, when the world especially needs all he can give toward relieving the somber aspect of things, he feels less than ever like taking the long furlough which his friends were pressing upon him when the war broke out. Concerning the column which he conducts as his war garden, he sings:

I may not run the furrow straight,
But I'll keep things a-growin';
The hungry wolf prowls soon and late—
Hard times'll keep us hooin'!
There's lots of harvest times in store,
But not no Easy Street no more!

THE first day of London "Tank Week" was marked by a perfect flow of what may best be termed "tank oratory"; and this not merely in London proper, but in all the large suburbs which surround London, and which are, for the first time, being given an opportunity of showing their patriotism at their very doors. From Nelson's Column the First Sea Lord harangued large crowds, while in the background, right over the face of the National Gallery, an immense picture showed the Elizabethan admirals watching the ships of the Spanish Armada, and underneath were the words "Once again our country is in danger." The Hampstead "tank" orators were both celebrated and various.

PRESIDENT NEILSON, of Smith College, whose humor is much enjoyed by the young women of that institution, has recently told of an amusing experience which he had when returning home from a speech-making trip. While in the observation car, he and a "drummer" were trying to pass away the time and with a chat. Just as the train was nearing the president's station, the "drummer," in a final burst of confidence, said, "My line's skirts; what's yours?" As he picked up his luggage and hurried out, Dr. Neilson called back: "So's mine."

PROFESSOR H. OTLEY BEYER of the University of the Philippines, who has been giving much attention to the subject, estimates the total population of the archipelago at about 9,503,271. Of these, he finds, 9,427,905 are native born. The number of Christians on the islands he puts at 8,413,347, of Muhammadans at 315,080, and of pagans at 618,687. It would be exceedingly interesting to know by what process the professor was able to determine what Filipinos were pagan and what ones were not.